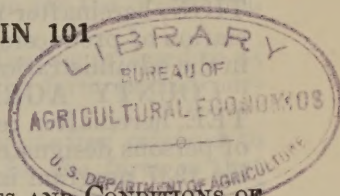

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION
PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

PARTS I TO VI



DEFINITIONS—SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE—RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
PAYMENT—CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS—DETERMINA-
TION OF CROPLAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES—MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the allowances herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1937 program) in the Southern Region, the term—

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern Region.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as State committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the State in which such committee is selected to act.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, hereinafter referred to as county association, means the association of producers in a county authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in such county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as county committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the county in which such committee is selected to act.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as community committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within a county to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means all land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery substantially separate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are

planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops except rice.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as tobacco base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of a particular kind of tobacco.

PEANUT SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as peanut base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of commercial peanuts, which shall be construed to mean only those peanuts separated from the vines by mechanical means and from which the principal part of the production is normally sold to persons off the farm.

SUGARCANE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as sugarcane base, means the acreage established for the farm as the acreage used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1937, subject to the provisions of section 48 herein.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as rice base, means the acreage allocated to the farm in 1937 by all producers interested in the production of rice on the farm in 1937.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as general base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops *except* cotton, tobacco, commercial peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the acreage of all soil-conserving crops established as normal for the farm.

CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment for diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and also any payment made with respect to sugarcane for sugar or rice.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing

orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold to persons off the farm in 1936.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

PART II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

SECTION 1. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Earn a Class I Payment.—On any farm for which a cotton, tobacco, peanut, or sugarcane base is or can be established or on which the general base exceeds the home-consumption needs for the farm, or in connection with which a rice allocation is made, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$10.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$1.00 for each acre of the soil-conserving base plus \$1.00 for each acre diverted for payment in 1937;

(b) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937;

(c) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;

(d) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936; and

(e) Twenty-five (25) cents for each acre of fenced non-crop open pasture land which is in excess of one-half of the cropland and which has a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

SECTION 2. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Not Earn a Class I Payment.—On any farm for which no cotton, tobacco, peanut, or sugarcane base can be established and on which the acreage of food and feed crops for home-consumption needs is as great or greater than the general base which is or can be established for the farm and in connection with which no rice allocation is made, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$20.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) Sixty-five (65) cents for each acre of cropland or \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base, whichever amount is the greater;

(b) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937;

(c) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;

(d) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936; and

(e) Twenty-five (25) cents for each acre of fenced non-crop open pasture land which is in excess of one-half of the cropland and which has a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the Southern Region, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein,¹ provided that no payment will be made for any change in the use of such land which involves the destruction in 1937 of any food, fiber, or feed grain.

SECTION 11. Cotton.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed 2 acres.

(b) But if the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 11.

SECTION 12. Tobacco.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the tobacco base on any farm in 1937 at the rate per pound of

- (1) 5 cents for flue-cured or Burley
- (2) 6 cents for Georgia-Florida Type 62
- (3) 3 cents for Georgia-Florida Type 45 or any other kind of tobacco,

for each pound of the normal per acre tobacco yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 30 percent of the base in the case of Georgia-Florida Type 62 and 25 percent of the base in the case of any other kind of tobacco.

(b) But if the acreage of any kind of tobacco on any farm in 1937 exceeds the tobacco base for that kind of tobacco on such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre for such kind of tobacco determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 12.

SECTION 13. Commercial Peanuts.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the peanut base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of $11\frac{1}{4}$ cents for each pound of the normal per acre yield of commercial peanuts as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 15 percent of such base.

(b) But if the acreage of commercial peanuts on any farm in 1937 exceeds the peanut base for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 13.

SECTION 14. Sugarcane for Sugar.—(a) A class I payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1937 not in excess of the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for the farm in an amount per acre equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for

¹ The rates and conditions and any other provisions, with respect to rice, are included in part VII of Bulletin 101 and will be printed separately.

each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm.

The acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for any farm will be the sugarcane base for such farm, unless the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. If the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the sugarcane base for such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 and multiplying such result by 100. Such percentage of the sugarcane base for the farm shall become the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for such farm.

SECTION 15. General Soil-Depleting Base.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the general base on any farm in 1937, subject to the following provisions:

(1) Such payment will be made for diverting such part of such base as is in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm but in no case will such payment be made on an acreage in excess of 15 percent of such base.

(2) The rate of such payment per acre shall be \$9.00 on the average for the United States, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the cropland used for the production of the crops in such base varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States.

(b) If the 1937 acreage of crops in the general base for any farm exceeds such base or the acreage of such crops needed to meet home-consumption needs for the farm, whichever is the greater, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre established for the farm pursuant to subsection (a) of this section 15.

SECTION 16. Soil-Building Practices.²—A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 16, *provided* (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; and (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice.

² The provisions of this section 16 do not apply to counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas designated by the Secretary, respecting which separate provisions will be made.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
1	Alfalfa or kudzu planted on cropland in 1937..... (per acre)---	\$2. 50
2	Red, mammoth, sweet, alsike, white, bur or crimson clover, lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture, ¹ seeded on cropland in 1937..... (per acre)---	1. 50
3	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed, or other locally adapted summer legume excluding lespedeza, grown on cropland in 1937 and the leaves, stems, and vines plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained..... (per acre)---	2. 00
4	Crimson or bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained or lespedeza left on the land except that the seed may be harvested..... (per acre)---	1. 00
5	Green manure crop, including rye, oats, barley, wheat, Italian rye grass, or mixtures of two or more of these plowed under as green manure after making a reasonable growth (not less than two months' growth) in the spring of 1937, provided that such crop has not gone through the dough stage..... (per acre)---	1. 00
6	Annual grasses, or a mixture of one or more annual grasses with one or more legumes, turned under in 1937 as green manure following truck or vegetable crops, or turned under in 1937 in orchards or vineyards, provided such green manure crop attained a reasonably good growth (not less than two months' growth)..... (per acre)---	1. 00
7	Any sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet (or, in a cropping rotation, mixtures of grasses and/or legumes), grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land or plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained..... (per acre)---	1. 00
8	Establishment of permanent pasture of perennial grasses, or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land in 1937..... (per acre)---	3. 00
9	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937..... (per acre)---	5. 00
10	Ground limestone or its equivalent ² applied on soil conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 500 pounds per acre if applied in rows or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast. (per 100 pounds)---	. 07
11	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent ³ applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre..... (per 100 pounds)---	. 50
12	Basic slag applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 600 pounds per acre. (per 100 pounds)---	. 35
13	Manganese sulphate applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 30 pounds per acre..... (per 100 pounds)---	2. 00
14	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land..... (per 100 feet)---	. 40

¹ Mixture of legumes listed in practice No. 2 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.

² For example, five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.

³ For example, one hundred pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

SECTION 17. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.³—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on any farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of—

- (a) The soil-conserving base⁴ established for the farm, and
- (b) The sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, tobacco, peanut, and general bases,

a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum.

SECTION 18. Division of Payments.—Class I and class II payments made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) **Class I payment.**—The class I payment except as indicated in the remaining subsections of this section 18 shall be divided—

- (1) Thirty-seven and one-half ($37\frac{1}{2}$) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
- (2) Twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;
- (3) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

(b) **Tobacco.**—The class I payment made with respect to the tobacco base shall be divided as follows:

- (1) Fifteen (15) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
- (2) Fifteen (15) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;
- (3) Seventy (70) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in the tobacco crop, or the proceeds of such crop, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

(c) **General crops in designated counties.**—In counties in western Texas and western Oklahoma designated by the Secretary, the class I payment made in connection with the general base on any farm shall be divided among the interested producers in the same proportion as the crops in such base or the proceeds of such crops are divided under the lease or operating agreement on such farm.

(d) **Sugarcane for sugar.**—The class I payment made in connection with the sugarcane base on any farm shall be divided among the interested producers in the same proportion as the crop or the proceeds of such crop are divided under the lease or operating agreement on such farm.

(e) **Class II payment.**—The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out

³The requirement of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice will be in addition to the requirements under this section 17.

⁴For any farm having a sugarcane base in 1937 the soil-conserving base shall not be less than 30 percent of the sugarcane base for such farm.

on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practice; if the county committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

(f) **Reckoning payments without regard to claims.**—Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(g) **Changes in leasing or cropping arrangement.**—If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

(h) **Division of class I payment where diversion was not made ratably.**—On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment made with respect to any soil-depleting base which is to be divided among producers on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage of such crop(s) grown on the farm in 1937; except that if no acreage of the crop(s) in any such base was planted in 1937 or if the county committee finds (such finding shall be indicated by approval of the application for payment setting forth one of the methods of division of payment provided below) that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm, such portion of such payment to be made to any such producer shall be

(1) In that proportion which his contribution to the difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base; or

(2) In that proportion which his acreage share of the soil-depleting base with respect to which such payment is made bears to such base for the farm.

The county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the State committee and the Director of the Southern Division, as each such person's share of such payment that portion computed in accordance with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h), whichever is found to be the more equitable, and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

(i) **Abandonment, foreclosure, death, etc.**—If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class 1 payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the acreage of such crop may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment, foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class 1 payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class 1 payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be. In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class 1 and class 11 payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.

(j) **Lease or operating agreement expiring during growing season.**—No person who, upon the expiration of a lease or operating agreement which expires in 1937 after the season for planting begins and before harvest, succeeds to the land or crop covered by the lease or operating agreement shall be entitled to any class 1 payment or share thereof respecting such land or crop, except that, if the county committee finds that both the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement and his successor have contributed to performance in 1937 and they have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage which otherwise would go to the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement, such acreage shall be divided between them according to such agreement (indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) and the County Committee's finding shall be evidenced by its approval of the application setting forth such division.

SECTION 19. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 program.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS*

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

*The provisions of this part IV do not apply to counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas designated by the Secretary, respecting which separate provisions will be made.

SECTION 31. Soil-depleting.—Land on which any of the following crops are harvested shall, except as provided in section 33 of this part IV, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in the checking of performance the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

- (a) Corn (field, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Tobacco.
- (d) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (e) Rice.
- (f) Sugarcane.
- (g) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (h) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (i) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.
- (j) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

SECTION 32. Soil-conserving.—Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 33 of this part IV. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) **Legumes**, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, kudzu, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) **Peanuts**, if pastured.
- (c) **Grasses**, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) **Grain sorghums (seeded solid)**, sweet sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) **Cover crops**, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) **Forest trees**, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

SECTION 33. Soil-conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-depleting Crops.—Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

(a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 32 of this part IV as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the acreage shall also be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) but less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 32 of this part IV as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All the land on which green manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetable crops and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least two months' growth shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

SECTION 34. Neutral Uses.—Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided:

(a) Cropland.

(1) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees (any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

(2) Idle cropland.

(b) Non-cropland.

(1) Non-crop pasture and range land.

(2) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.

(3) Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

PART V. DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

SECTION 41. County Limits and Quotas.—For each county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops (excluding rice) to all cropland will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases (excluding any rice base) established in a county to all cropland in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. County quotas of acreage and production for cotton, tobacco, and commercial peanuts will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, and in addition an acreage quota of soil-conserving crops will be so established.

SECTION 42. Recommendation of Bases.—For each farm for which a work sheet is filed in 1937 the county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the total acreage of cropland, a total soil-depleting base, and a soil-conserving base. As a part of the total soil-depleting base the county com-

mittee will recommend a general base and also wherever applicable a cotton base, a tobacco base, a peanut base, and a sugarcane base.

SECTION 43. Total Cropland.—(a) If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937, or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

(b) If the total acreage of cropland established for the farm in 1937 as provided in subsection (a) of this section 43 varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the work sheet submitted for such farm in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program or varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the work sheet submitted for such farm for the first time in connection with the 1937 program, adjustments shall be made in accordance with this section 43, and the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the acreage of cropland classed as neutral shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to conform with the adjustments made in the total cropland.

SECTION 44. 1937 Total Soil-Depleting Base.—

(a) **Farms for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936.**—The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base (excluding any rice base) for each farm covered by a work sheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936. Such base shall be the 1936 total soil-depleting base for the farm (excluding any rice base) subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 of this part V and in accordance with the following:

(1) Necessary adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(2) There shall be included in the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1937 the acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes; the acreage of corn interplanted with legumes classed as soil-conserving; and the acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1936.

(3) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

(b) **Farms for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936.**—The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base

(excluding any rice base) for each farm covered by a work sheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936. Such base shall be the planted acreage of all soil-depleting crops for harvest in 1936 for the farm (excluding any rice acreage) subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 of this part V and in accordance with the following:

(1) To the acreage of all soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 there shall be added the acreage diverted for payment under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided that no soil-depleting crop was planted on such diverted acreage.

(2) Necessary acreage adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(3) If, because of flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually planted on the farm, such number of acres shall be adjusted to an acreage which is comparable with the acreage of such crops planted on the farm under normal conditions.

(4) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

SECTION 45. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Cotton base.**—(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the county committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are

similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 46. Tobacco Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Tobacco base.**—(1) The tobacco base for the farm in 1937 shall be the tobacco base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a tobacco base for the farm which is comparable with tobacco bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant diseases, the acreage planted to tobacco on the farm in 1936 was less than 55 percent of the tobacco base for the farm in 1936, the tobacco base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 133 percent^a of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which tobacco was grown in 1936 (or in 1935 if no tobacco was grown on the farm in 1936 due to abnormal weather

^a 143 percent shall be used for Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco.

conditions or plant diseases) for the first time since 1930, a tobacco base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to tobacco in 1936 (or 1935, if applicable), subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a tobacco base for the farm which is comparable with tobacco bases for other farms in the same community, which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the tobacco bases for farms covered by work sheets in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of tobacco acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of tobacco for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base tobacco production for the farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of tobacco production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of tobacco on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 47. Peanut Base and Yield per Acre.—

(a) **Peanut base.**—(1) For farms growing commercial peanuts prior to 1935 the peanut base in 1937 shall be the base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and further adjustments that will result in a peanut base for the farm which is comparable with peanut bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the acreage planted to commercial peanuts on

the farm in 1936 was less than 70 percent of the peanut base for the farm in 1936, the peanut base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 118 percent of the 1936 acreage planted to commercial peanuts.

(3) For farms on which commercial peanuts were grown in 1936 for the first time or for which a peanut base could not have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program and one whole acre or more of peanuts was grown on the farm for commercial purposes in 1935 for the first time since 1930 or in 1936 for the first time since 1932, a peanut base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to commercial peanuts in 1936 (or in 1935 if no commercial peanuts were grown on the farm in 1936) subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a peanut base for the farm which is comparable with peanut bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the peanut bases for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of peanut acreage that is established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of peanuts grown for commercial purposes on the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base commercial peanut production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of commercial peanut production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments, indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of commercial peanuts on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 48. Sugarcane Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Sugarcane base.**—The sugarcane base for the farm in 1937 shall be the acreage used for the growing of sugarcane for sugar in

1937, provided that such base shall not exceed the total cropland for the farm less the general base or that part of the general base necessary for the production of food and feed crops required for home-consumption needs, whichever is the smaller. If the sugarcane base plus all other soil-depleting bases, including the rice base, exceeds the total cropland for the farm, all such other soil-depleting bases, including only that part of the general base in excess of home-consumption needs, shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—The yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm for 1937 shall be determined upon the basis of the average yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar grown on the farm for the years 1935 and 1936 except that, if sugarcane for sugar was not grown on such farm in both such years, the yield per acre for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the average yield of sugarcane for sugar for such years on similar farms in the same community. In determining such yield, due consideration shall be given to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

SECTION 49. General Base and Productivity Index.—

(a) **Farms for which a general base was established in 1936.**—
(1) The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the general base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) There shall also be included in the general base for 1937—

i. The normal acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

ii. The normal acreage of corn interplanted with legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

iii. The acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936; and

iv. The normal acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts, rice, or tobacco, if grown for home use only.

(b) **Farms for which a general base was not established in 1936.**—The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the planted acreage of all crops in the general base for harvest in 1936, less such part of this acreage as was diverted in 1936 for payment from bases other than the general base, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(c) **Individual farm adjustments.**—In making adjustments in the general base for individual farms, such base cannot be adjusted below the farm's proportionate share of the total general base acreage for all farms in the county.

(d) **Productivity index.**—The productivity index for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the yield per acre established for the farm in 1937 for the crop(s) used in the county for this purpose under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. The weighted average of the productivity indices for all farms diverting from the general base in the county shall not exceed 100, unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

SECTION 50. Soil-Conserving Base.—The soil-conserving base for the farm for 1937 shall be that acreage which is determined to be the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions as compared with the total soil-depleting base established for the farm, except that for any farm having a sugarcane base in 1937 the soil-conserving base shall not be less than 30 percent of the sugarcane base for such farm. The sum of the soil-conserving bases established for farms covered in 1937 by work sheets shall not exceed their proportionate share of the soil-conserving acreage quota for the county.

SECTION 51. Other Provisions.—No community or county committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 61. Persons Who May Make Applications for Payment.—

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will only be made upon applications filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the county committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in the same State may be required to file with the State committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in each county will be designated by the State committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

SECTION 62. Land Which May Be Covered by a Work Sheet and Application for Payment.—

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 62.

(b) If two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in two or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section 62 the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 63 of this part VI, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in a county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in a county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if each person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (f)) all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

SECTION 63. Multiple Farm Holdings.—If any person making application for payment in a county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the same county which are not covered by an application for payment under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the county committee a showing as to the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the county committee finds from evidence submitted to it and such measurement of such farms as is deemed necessary that any such person has materially increased the 1937 acreage of crops in any soil-depleting base above such base on any such farm, performance shall be checked on all such farms. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, commercial peanuts, sugarcane for sugar, and crops in the general base by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton, tobacco, peanut, sugarcane, and general bases by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 63 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 63, such excess shall be deducted first from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in such county covered by an application for payment, and the remainder from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 63 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

SECTION 64. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his county committee concerning his farm in any matter of the kind set forth below is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the county committee, such person may appeal to the State committee in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary. .

(a) Eligibility of person(s) to submit a work sheet or an application for payment.

(b) Eligibility of land to be covered by a work sheet and/or application.

(c) Any base, yield per acre, productivity index, or soil-building allowance.

(d) Division of payment among interested persons.

SECTION 65. Deductions for Expenses.—There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part, as the Secretary shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

SECTION 66. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs.—The Secretary may designate one or more counties in any State for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county is designated the allowances, rates, and conditions of

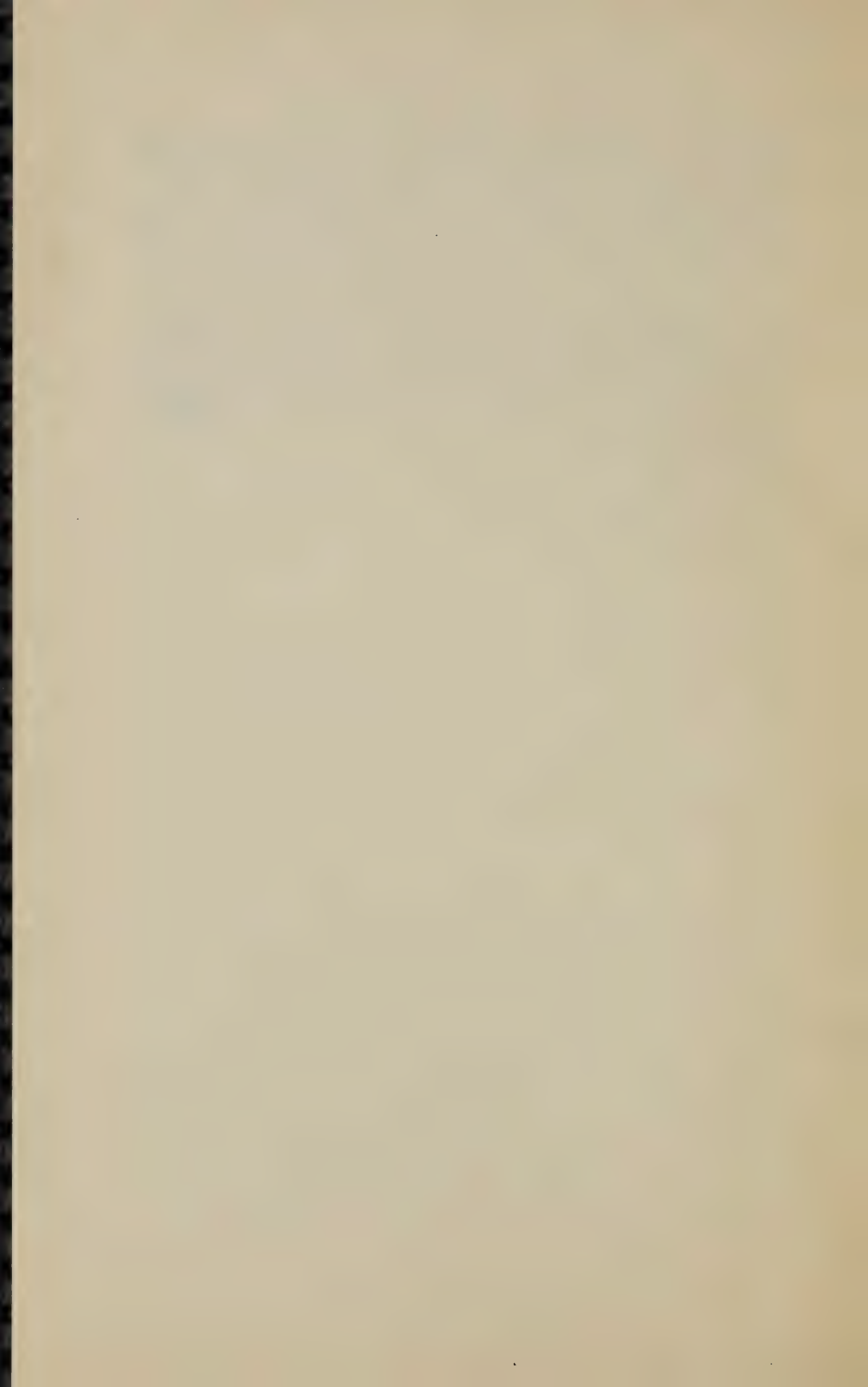
payment for such county will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of this bulletin shall not be applicable in such county.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm prior to performance by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 31st day of December, 1936.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

PART VII - RICE

Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby supplemented by adding thereto the following Part VII.

The provisions contained in parts I, II, III, IV, V, and VI of Southern Region Bulletin 101 are applicable to all farms in the Southern Region on which rice is grown in 1937 unless the context thereof or of this part VII clearly indicates otherwise. In addition, the provisions contained in this part VII are applicable to rice producers in 1937.

Section 71. Definitions.- In addition to the definitions contained in part I, the following definitions shall apply to terms used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 program:

RICE BASE ACREAGE means the acreage established for a rice producer as that normally used by him for the production of rice.

RICE PRODUCER means (1) a person who as owner operates a farm on which rice is produced; (2) a person who as share-tenant operates a farm on which rice is produced; (3) a person who as share-cropper works a producer unit on which rice is produced; (4) a person who as landlord leases to a share-tenant a farm on which rice is produced; or (5) a person who furnishes water or seed rice for the production of rice in 1937 on a share basis.

RICE LAND means any land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available.

Section 72. Soil-Building Allowance for Farms for Which a Rice Base is Established.- The provisions of section 1 with respect to the soil-building allowance are applicable to farms for which there is a rice base and in addition the following is applicable:

(a) \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm, other than idle or fallow cropland, which is in excess of the acreage required pursuant to section 17 and which is required to meet the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice.

Section 73. Rates and Conditions of Payment.- Subject to the conditions set forth herein, a class I payment will be made to each rice producer in 1937

provided such producer has an acreage of ~~soil-conserving crops~~^{1/} on rice land equal to 25 percent of his rice base acreage. Such acreage of soil-conserving crops shall be in addition to the requirements under section 17 and may be allocated either (1) to the same farm to which the rice producer makes an allocation of rice base acreage; or (2) to one or more other farms either owned or operated by such rice producer.

(a) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is not less than 85 percent or more than 100 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each 100 pounds of his domestic consumption quota.

(b) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is less than 85 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a), above, on that percentage of his domestic consumption quota determined by dividing the number of acres planted to rice by him in 1937 by the number of acres equal to 85 percent of his rice base acreage.

(c) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is more than 100 percent of his rice base acreage, payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a), above, on that portion of his domestic consumption quota which remains after deducting 4 percent for each 1 percent by which the 1937 rice acreage exceeds his rice base acreage.

(d) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 exceeds 125 percent of his rice base acreage, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made to him pursuant to any of the provisions of any other part of this Bulletin 101 will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at a weighted average rate (fixed pursuant to section 15) for all farms on which he is participating in the production of rice in 1937.

(e) If the rice producer's acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice on rice land in 1937 is less than 25 percent of his rice base acreage, there shall be deducted from the Class I payment with respect to rice, which otherwise would be made to him, an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which his total acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice is less than 25 percent of his rice base acreage.

Section 74. Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.-

(a) Establishment of Producer's Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.- The rice base acreage and the rice base production for any rice producer for 1937 shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production which

^{1/} Idle or fallow cropland on rice farms which is adapted to the production of rice and for which water for rice is readily available and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 may be substituted acre for acre for soil-conserving crops for the purposes of this section 73 but for no other purpose. Such soil-conserving acreage will not be included in determining the soil-building allowance for the farm.

was or could have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to adjustments as indicated in this section 74.

(1) If a rice producer did not receive a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936 and succeeds to the rice production interest^{2/} either in whole or in part of a rice producer who received a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936, a rice base acreage and rice base production not in excess of such succession may be established in 1937 for such producer succeeding to the rice production interest.

(2) If a rice producer has participated in the production of rice and did not receive a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936 and is participating in the production of rice in 1937, such producer may have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1937 provided he files the necessary information (including his history of rice production, acreage of rice-land available for rice production in 1937, capacity and facilities for growing and irrigating rice in 1937) on the prescribed form with the County Committee on or before the final date for receiving such forms as set by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

(3) If an error was made in computing a rice producer's 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production, such error shall be corrected in 1937 after reviewing and checking all basic data in connection with such rice base acreage and rice base production.

(4) The 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production established in each State for all rice producers, irrespective of whether such rice producers participate in the 1937 program, shall after adjustment be deducted from the State rice base acreage and rice base production for 1937. The remainder after such deduction shall be available for the establishment of rice base acreage and rice base production for rice producers for whom a rice base acreage and rice base production was not established in 1936.

(b) Adjustments.-

(1) If either the rice base acreage or rice base production for any rice producer is greater or less than the rice base acreage or rice base production for other rice producers with

^{2/} If the rice production interest consists of machinery and equipment normally used by a rice producer in the production of rice, such machinery and equipment must be in good working condition, must have been used in 1936, and must be used by the successor for the production of rice in 1937. If the rice production interest consists of a canal system, it must be a canal system which was in active operation in 1936 and which will be in active operation in 1937.

similar rice-growing history on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments may be made that will result in a rice base acreage or rice base production for such rice producer which is equitable as compared with the rice base acreage or rice base production for other rice producers with similar rice-growing history on similar farms.

(2) If a rice producer did not participate in the production of rice in all of the years of the base period^{3/} and his rice base acreage and rice base production are materially less than the rice base acreage and rice base production for rice producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices and which are operated by rice producers who did grow rice in all of the years of the base period, adjustments may be made that will result in a rice base acreage and rice base production which are equitable as compared with the rice base acreage and rice base production for other rice producers on similar farms.

(3) Adjustments shall be made where either the rice base acreage or rice base production established for a rice producer in 1936 was based on erroneous data, or was otherwise different from the rice base acreage or rice base production, which should have been established under the provisions of the 1936 program.

(4) If a rice producer's ^{rice}base acreage and rice base production are reduced because of the rotation of crops, the amount of each such reduction should be held in reserve and not given to other producers.

(c) Adjustments of Bases, Other Than The Rice Base, on Rice Farms.-
If the sum of the rice base and the total soil-depleting base for any farm exceeds the cropland in the farm, the total soil-depleting base shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(d) Transfers.- No transfer of rice base acreage or rice base production from one rice producer to another shall be approved except as hereinafter provided:

(1) If a rice producer voluntarily retires from the production of rice, dies, or is declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, his 1937 rice base acreage and rice base production shall be apportioned in whole or in part among the heirs, devisees, or members of the family of such retired, deceased, or incompetent rice producer according to the extent to which they continue his farming operations, upon their furnishing satisfactory proof of such relationship and succession to his farming operations.

^{3/} The term "base period" in Arkansas and Louisiana means the years 1929-1933, inclusive, and in Texas the years 1931-1933, inclusive.

(2) If a rice producer through the voluntary sale of rice land voluntarily withdraws either in whole or in part from the production of rice, all or any part of his 1937 rice base acreage (not in excess of the acreage of rice land so transferred) and the corresponding rice base production may be transferred to the purchaser upon request of both the purchaser and seller of such land and upon satisfactory proof of such withdrawal and sale.

(3) Upon dissolution of a partnership, the rice producer's 1937 rice base acreage and rice base production shall be divided between the partners in such proportion as is agreed upon in writing by them and submitted to the County Committee.

(4) No person who has succeeded to the farming operations of any rice producer by reason of foreclosure, execution, or any forced sale shall be eligible to receive any rice base acreage or rice base production by virtue of such succession.

(5) If a rice producer had a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 in any of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, or Texas, and moves into another of such States and participates therein as a rice producer in 1937, such rice producer may have all or a part of such rice base acreage and rice base production transferred to the State to which he moved provided he notifies the State Committee therein. The State Committee for the State into which such producer has moved should request the State Committee of the State from which he moved to furnish it with a complete record of such producer's rice base acreage and rice base production in such State. However, no such transfers from one State to another may be made after a date designated by the Director of the Southern Division. After such date the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall increase or decrease any such State's rice base acreage and rice base production to conform with the transfers made.

(e) Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.- The State rice base acreage and rice base production shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production as was established for the State in 1936 subject to adjustments resulting from the transfer between States of rice producers' rice base acreage and rice base production during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. The County Committee will recommend to the State Committee for approval by the Secretary a producer's rice base acreage and rice base production. The sum of the rice base acreages and rice base production for all rice producers in the State shall not exceed the State rice base acreage and rice base production.

Each rice producer's domestic consumption quota shall be 96.73 percent of his rice base production.

If a rice producer participates in the production of rice in more than one county in the State, his allocation of rice base acreage shall be reviewed by the State Committee to determine that the sum of such allocations does not exceed his rice base acreage.

Section 75. Miscellaneous Provisions.-

(a) Work Sheets.- Each rice producer applying for payment with respect to rice will be required to show that work sheets have been filed covering all land owned or operated by him in 1937 in each county in the State in which he is participating as a rice producer.

(b) Allocations of Rice Base Acreage.- The total rice base acreage allocated to any farm by a rice producer may range from zero to that acreage which represents such producer's rice base acreage.

(c) Application for Payment.- An application for a class I payment with respect to rice shall include all the rice producer's interest as a rice producer in 1937 in all farms in the State.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the
City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 5th day of March,
1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101—PART VIII

RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM FOR 1937

Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby supplemented by adding thereto the following part VIII:

The provisions of this part VIII of Southern Region Bulletin 101 shall apply only with respect to range lands in the western range area of Texas and Oklahoma as designated by the State agricultural conservation committees, respectively, and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SECTION 81. Definitions.—As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range land in designated areas of Texas and Oklahoma, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated below:

RANGE LAND means any land which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation and which is used for the pasturage of range livestock.

RANCH means all range land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof, in which an operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof for the duration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which is used by the operator in 1937 as a single unit in producing range livestock.

RANGE LIVESTOCK means beef cattle, sheep, goats, or horses grazed on range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock in terms of 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any ranch means the largest amount of money that may be earned for carrying out range-building practices on such ranch.

GRAZING CAPACITY of a ranch means that number of animal units which the range land thereon will sustain (on a 12-months basis) over a period of years without decreasing the stand of grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage, true growth, or watershed.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the ranch during the period from the time range vegetation starts growth in the spring until seed has matured in the fall for the purpose of permitting the reseeding of the range land.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner or lessee (either cash or share) operates a ranch in 1937.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR (hereinafter referred to as range inspector) means a person selected by the county committee and

approved by the State committee for the purpose of reporting on range conditions and the checking of performance.

OTHER DEFINITIONS.—See part I of SR-B-101.

SECTION 82. Grazing Capacity.—For each ranch for which an "Application for Determination of Grazing Capacity", form SR-151, has been received, the range inspector will submit a report to the county committee on form SR-152, "Report of Examination of Range Land", upon which said committee shall recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the grazing capacity of the ranch. The range inspector who examines the ranch and makes a report thereon will take into consideration the following:

(1) History of use; (2) composition, palatability and density of vegetative growth; (3) climatic fluctuations; (4) distribution and character of watering facilities; (5) topographic and cultural features; (6) classes of livestock; (7) presence or absence of rodents; and (8) poisonous plant infestation.

SECTION 83. Grazing Capacity Limit.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county the average grazing capacity of the ranches therein. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the ranches in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SECTION 84. Range-Building Allowance.—The range-building allowance for any ranch shall be determined by multiplying \$1.50 by the grazing capacity.

SECTION 85. Range-Building Practices.—Payments will be made not in excess of the range-building allowance for the carrying out of the following range-building practices on a ranch in 1937 at the rates and upon conditions as set forth below:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
51	Reseeding by deferred grazing. —For withholding twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch from grazing for a period of 6 months, beginning May 1, 1937. (If grazing is deferred on less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch, a proportionate payment will be made.) Payment will not be made for this practice if the operator permits the remainder of the range land on the ranch to be over-grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land.	One-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the range-building allowance.
52	Contour listing or furrowing. —For contour listing or furrowing in 1937, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width for each such furrow.)	\$0.70 per acre.
53	Ridging range land. —For narrow terraces or ridges, on slopes of two percent (2%) or greater, that are at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height and on the contour level, at an interval which is specified by the State agricultural conservation committee for the slope.	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
54	Spreader dams. —If in combination with spreader terraces, spreader dams to be constructed in accordance with specifications of the State agricultural committee. (Payment will be made for material moved in building the dam.)	\$0.15 per cubic yard.
55	Spreader terraces. —If in combination with spreader dams, terraces to be constructed in accordance with specifications of the State agricultural committee.	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet.
56	Earthen tanks and reservoirs. —For constructing ponds or reservoirs with adequate spillways. (Payment will be made for material excavated and material used for fill not excavated on the site of the tank or reservoir.)	\$0.15 per cubic yard.
57	Range fences. —For the construction of range fences, where necessary in order to carry out other phases of the 1937 Range Conservation Program. (Payment will be made for fence when constructed of three or more wires, with posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced and with wires tightly stretched.)	\$0.30 per rod.
58	Fire guards. —For the establishment of fire guards, not less than 4 feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.
59	Rodent eradication: ¹	
	(a) For the eradication of prairie dogs.....	\$0.07½ per infested acre.
	(b) For the eradication of kangaroo rats.....	\$0.05 per infested acre.
60	Rescuing range land from prickly pear and cactus: ¹	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$0.75 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
61	Rescuing range land from mesquite: ¹	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$2.00 per acre.
62	Rescuing range land from cedar: ¹	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.75 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$1.50 per acre.
63	Rescuing range land from lechuguilla: ¹	
	For heavy infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.

¹ The degree of infestation of range-destroying plants, and rodents on range land, shall be determined by the county committee based upon the report of the range inspector.

SECTION 86. General Conditions for Range-Building Payments.—

(a) No payment will be made for any range-building practice unless the county committee upon the basis of an examination of the ranch by the range inspector, as requested by the ranch operator, has determined that such practice is in accordance with specifications issued by the State agricultural conservation committee and that such practice will tend to effectuate the purposes of the Act and has given written approval thereof at the time of such determination.

(b) No payment will be made for carrying out range-building practices in 1937 on any ranch unless they are carried out according to the generally accepted standards of good ranching, and in case such practices require materials, no payment shall be made unless such materials are of the kinds and qualities customarily used.

(c) No payment will be made with respect to performance for which the labor or materials are furnished by any Federal or State agency.

SECTION 87. Applications for Payments.—(a) Payments will be made only upon applications filed on or before a date established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division. Each application for payment shall be filed with the county committee of the county in which the ranch (or the major portion thereof) is located.

(b) An application for payment may be made only by the ranch operator(s).

(c) Each application for payment shall include all land in the ranch within the meaning of that term as defined in section 81.

(d) Payment under the application will be made only to a ranch operator, or to each ranch operator of a group of two or more such operators, *provided* that each signifies in the application for payment the percentum of the total payment under the application for payment due him.

SECTION 88. Owner and Lessee Relationship.—No payment will be made to any owner who has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing agreements of such land for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such owner any payment to which any lessee would be entitled if the 1936 leasing arrangement were in effect for 1937.

SECTION 89. Appeals.—Any ranch operator who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his county committee concerning his ranch is not correct or equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such operator fails to agree with the final recommendation of the county committee, such operator may appeal to the State committee in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

SECTION 90. Deductions for Expenses.—There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a ranch or ranches all or such part as the Secretary shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

SECTION 91. Inapplicable Deductions.—Deductions for increasing the acreage of soil-depleting crops and for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops shall not be applicable to payments for the range-building practices specified in this part VIII.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 14th day of January, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary.

FEB 21 1937

1937
SOUTHERN
REGION
BULLETIN 101

SRB-101, Part IX,
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Division
January 26, 1937

Issued January 26, 1937.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - PART IX

The Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area

Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby supplemented by adding thereto the following Part IX.

The provisions of this Part IX shall apply only to the wheat and grain sorghum area as defined under the heading "Definitions" below, and are based upon (1) a payment of \$9.00 per acre average for the United States, varying according to productivity, for diversion from the general base, and payments for diversion from other bases as outlined in Part III, Southern Region Bulletin 101; and (2) a soil-building allowance based upon a rate of \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base, \$1.00 for each acre of soil-depleting crops diverted for payment in 1937, and the other provisions of sections 1 and 2. The provisions of said Bulletin 101, unless otherwise provided, will apply throughout said area with the exception of the substitutions contained in this Part IX. References herein relate to the several sections of preceding parts of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

A - DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in Part I, the following definitions shall apply:

THE WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA means that area comprising the following counties of Texas and Oklahoma and such other counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary.

Texas - Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somerville, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, and Young.

Oklahoma - Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Major, Noble, Roger Mills, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washita, Woods, and Woodward,

WIND EROSION AREA means that area comprising the following counties of Texas and Oklahoma and such other counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary, within the wheat and grain sorghum area:

Texas - Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Kent, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

Oklahoma - Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Texas, and Woodward.

B - RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Section 101. Soil-Building Practices.

The provisions of this section 101 shall apply in lieu of section 16.

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 101, provided (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; and (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practices.

A class II payment will not be made to any person for carrying out any of the following soil-building practices if the county committee finds that such person has been negligent and careless in his farming practices to the extent that his farm has become a wind erosion hazard to the community in which it is located or that such practices have not been carried out in accordance with standards adopted by the State Committee.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
		Per Acre
1	<u>Alfalfa</u> , planted on cropland in 1937.	\$2.50
2	<u>Sweet clover; annual lespedeza; Austrian winter peas,</u> or other locally adapted winter legumes, planted on cropland in 1937.	1.50
3	<u>Cowpeas, soybeans, mung beans,</u> or other locally adapted summer legumes, excluding lespedeza, grown on cropland in 1937, and the total forage plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	2.00

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
4	<u>Austrian winter peas</u> , or other locally adapted winter legumes plowed under in 1937, or lespedeza left on the land in 1937 except that the seed may be harvested, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	\$1.00
9	<u>Forest trees</u> , including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937.	5.00
10	<u>Ground limestone or its equivalent 1/</u> applied on soil-conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast, or less than 500 pounds if applied in rows.	Per 100 pounds 0.07
11	<u>Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent 2/</u> applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 400 pounds per acre or less than 100 pounds per acre.	0.50
14	<u>Terracing land</u> , in accordance with good terracing practices.	Per 100 linear feet .40
21	<u>Contour listing or furrowing</u> , when done on cropland in 1937; provided, (1) that the furrows shall be made with a regular double mold-board lister or with a chisel of approved design according to the specifications given herein: (2) that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 2 feet apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, or if chiseled, be not less than 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth; (3) that the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following lines run with a surveyor's instrument or farm level, and (4) that the contours shall be maintained until preparation of the land for crop. On slopes greater than 3 1/2 feet to the 100 feet, such contour listing must be in combination with terracing.	Per Acre .25
22	<u>Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass, 3/ and fallow, 4/</u> where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width and are not more than 12 rods nor less than 4 rods apart, that the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and that the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (in counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seed are harvested from such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice).	.35

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
23	<u>Alternate rows of sorghums or Sudan grass and fallow,</u> ^{4/} where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 nor more than 16 feet apart, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (in counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seeds are harvested from such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice, each row shall be considered to occupy a strip 3 1/2 feet in width).	\$.25
24	<u>Sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum or Sudan grass in rows not over 4 feet apart, grown in 1937, provided all the crop is left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area) and a reasonably good growth is attained. (Payment will not be made for this practice in combination with practice 22 or 23).</u>	1.00
25	<u>Green manure crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, Italian rye grass, or mixtures of two or more of these; plowed under as green manure, after making a reasonably good growth (not less than two months' growth) in the spring of 1937, provided that such crop shall not reach the dough stage, (provided that such practice shall not be applicable to the wind erosion area).</u>	0.75
26	<u>Natural restoration of native pasture (a) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed, in 1936, in accordance with practice 21, not grazed in 1936, and maintained by withholding all grazing in 1937, and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion, or (b) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed before May 1, 1937, in accordance with practice 21, and maintained by withholding all grazing therefrom in 1937 and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion.</u>	.25
27	<u>Reestablishment of native grasses by seeding or sodding in 1937, or the establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or grass and legume mixtures on cropland, or non-crop open pasture land which if in the wind erosion area has been contour listed since October 1, 1936, in accordance with practice 21.</u>	2.50

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
28	<u>Contour farming</u> , consisting of the growing of crops on the contour in combination with terraces or contour listing or furrowing in accordance with subsection (j), section 104, not in combination with practice 22 or 23.	\$.25
29	<u>Contour listing or furrowing pasture land</u> , furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than 3 1/2 feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of 3 1/2 feet in width for each such furrow).	.70
30	<u>Ridging pasture land</u> on slopes of two percent or greater, such narrow terraces or ridges to be at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height, and not to exceed one-third of the regular terrace interval.	Per 100 linear feet .10

1/ For example, 500 pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.

2/ For example, 100 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

3/ The term "Strips of sorghums or Sudan grass," wherever used in this Part IX, means strips that are seeded solid or broadcast or in rows not over 4 feet apart.

4/ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips or rows if all the crop is left on the land, will be paid for in accordance with practice 24. If such strips (or rows) are not on the contour, occupy one-half or less of the land, and are 12 rods or less in width, no practice payment will be made.

Section 102. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil-Conserving Crops.

The provisions of this section 102 shall apply in lieu of section 17.

(a) If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on any farm in 1937, does not equal or exceed the sum of:

(1) The soil-conserving base established for the farm, which shall be that acreage which is determined to be the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions, and

(2) The sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, peanut, and general bases, a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland, and of soil-building practices in lieu of soil-conserving crops on cropland in 1937, is less than such sum.

C - CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Section 103. Crops or Practices Which Shall be Classed as Soil-Depleting.

The provisions of this section 103 shall apply in lieu of section 31.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or practices shall, except as provided in sections 105 and 106, be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested or the practice is carried out. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in the checking of performance, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

- (a) Corn, (field, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (d) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (e) Peanuts, harvested for nuts.
- (f) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, millets, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums in rows if all the crop is left on the land (or left on the land or turned under in the wind erosion area), except as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g), section 104.
- (g) Small grains, wheat, oats, barley, rye, or any mixture of these: Provided, however, That if the county committee, prior to a date prescribed by the State Committee and approved by the

Director of the Southern Division has approved the use of wheat, rye, or barley, or a mixture of these on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being good farming practice for such area, such crops before reaching the dough stage are pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind erosion area), and the land is protected, immediately thereafter, by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved herein for use in lieu thereof, such land shall take the classification of such soil-conserving crop or practice.

(h) Summer fallowed land, which in the wind erosion area, is left unprotected and becomes a wind erosion hazard.

Section 104. Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil-Conserving Crops.

The provisions of this section 104 shall apply in lieu of section 32.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop or for a soil-building practice in lieu thereof, except that any land which is devoted to a soil-depleting crop, in accordance with section 103, in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in sections 103 and 105. Any acre which is devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops and practices in lieu thereof in the same year shall be counted as not more than one acre of soil-conserving crops.

(a) Legumes, including Austrian winter peas, sweet clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, cowpeas, and mung beans.

(b) Peanuts, if pastured.

(c) Grasses, including native grasses planted in 1936 or 1937, Dallis, rye grass, Bermuda or grass mixtures.

(d) Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast or in rows not over 4 feet apart, not harvested for seed or hay.

(e) Any sorghum or millet seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum in rows not over 4 feet apart, grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area), provided a reasonably good growth is attained.

(f) Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width, and are not more than 12 nor less than 4 rods apart, if the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The acreage actually occupied by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting, and only the acreage of the fallow strips between such sorghum or Sudan strips shall be considered soil-conserving, except that strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast or of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass in rows, from which heads or seed

are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving. 1/

(g) Alternate rows of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow, where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 nor more than 16 feet apart, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The acreage actually occupied by such rows shall be considered soil-depleting and only the fallow strips between such rows shall be considered soil-conserving, except that rows of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass from which heads or seed are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving; each row shall be considered to occupy a strip $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width. 1/

(h) The acreage on which practice 26 is carried out.

(i) The acreage of cropland on which practice 27 is carried out.

(j) Two-thirds of the acreage of cropland on which controlled summer fallowing is practiced in 1937 and which in 1937 is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available soil moisture will be conserved, and provided that such land (1) is contour listed or furrowed, in accordance with practice 21, or (2) is otherwise contour furrowed where done with a furrowing device which accomplishes a creditable type of cultivation for conserving moisture and controlling wind erosion; furrows in no instance under (1) or (2) to be less than 14 inches apart.

(k) Two-thirds of the acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow is practiced in 1937, which is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available moisture is conserved, and which is protected from erosion by listing or furrowing not on the contour, or by leaving the stubble or trash on or near the surface of the soil. (This classification shall not apply in the wind erosion area, except where a special recommendation is made by the county committee and approved by the State Committee, setting forth proof that wind erosion is not a problem in the particular community, and except as outlined in paragraph (m) below).

(1) One-third of the acreage of cropland, in the wind erosion area; (1) on which protected fallow is practiced, in accordance with paragraph (k) above, if not terraced or contour listed or, if not in a community approved as not affected by wind erosion; or (2) on which the natural vegetation is allowed to grow as a protection against wind erosion.

(m) The acreage of cropland anywhere in the wheat and grain sorghum area terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, in combination with controlled or protected fallow as outlined in paragraphs (j) and (k) above.

1/ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (f), section 103, or paragraph (e), section 104, and the fallow strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraphs (j) or (k), section 104.

(n) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Section 105. Soil-Conserving Crops or Soil-Building Practices in Lieu Thereof Grown or Used in Combination with or Following Soil-Depleting Crops.

The provisions of this section 105 shall apply in lieu of section 33.

Land devoted to soil-conserving crops or soil-building practices in lieu thereof, grown or used in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

(a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third of the acreage shall also be classed as soil-conserving, provided that the legume occupies not less than one-third but less than one-half of the land, and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land which is terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-third of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

(d) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land which is contour listed in 1937, in accordance with practice 21, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-tenth of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

Section 106. Neutral Uses.

The provisions of this section 106 shall apply in lieu of section 34.

Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided.

(a) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees.
(Any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the

classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

(b) Idle cropland, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.

(d) Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 26th day
of January, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

MAR 17 1937

SR-B-101, Part IX, Revised
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Division
February 20, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - PART IX, REVISED

The Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area

Part IX of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is amended to read as follows:

The provisions of this Part IX shall apply only to the wheat and grain sorghum area as defined under the heading "Definitions" below, and are based upon (1) a payment of \$9.00 per acre average for the United States, varying according to productivity, for diversion from the general base, and payments for diversion from other bases as outlined in Part III, Southern Region Bulletin 101; and (2) a soil-building allowance based upon a rate of \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base, \$1.00 for each acre of soil-depleting crops diverted for payment in 1937, and the other provisions of sections 1 and 2. The provisions of said Bulletin 101, unless otherwise provided, will apply throughout said area with the exception of the substitutions contained in this Part IX. References herein relate to the several sections of preceding parts of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

A - DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in Part I, the following definitions shall apply:

THE WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA means that area comprising the following counties of Texas and Oklahoma and such other counties as may be recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Secretary.

Texas - Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn,



Martin, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somervell, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, and Young.

Oklahoma - Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Major, Noble, Roger Mills, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

WIND EROSION AREA means that area comprising the following counties within the wheat and grain sorghum area, except that changes therefrom may be made if recommended by the State Committee before March 10, 1937, and approved by the Secretary.

Texas - Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Kent, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

Oklahoma - Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Texas, and Woodward.

B - RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Section 101. Soil-Building Practices. --The provisions of this section 101 shall apply in lieu of section 18.

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 101, provided (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice; and (4) that such practices have been carried out in accordance with standards approved by the State Committee.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
1	<u>Alfalfa</u> , planted on cropland in 1937.	\$2.50
2	<u>Sweet clover</u> , <u>annual lespedeza</u> , <u>Austrian winter peas</u> , or other locally adapted winter legumes, planted on cropland in 1937.	1.50
3	<u>Cowpeas</u> , <u>soybeans</u> , <u>mung beans</u> , or other locally adapted summer legumes, excluding lespedeza, grown on cropland in 1937 and the total forage plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	2.00
4	<u>Austrian winter peas</u> , or other locally adapted winter legumes, plowed under in 1937, or lespedeza left on the land in 1937 except that the seed may be harvested, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	1.00
5	<u>Forest trees</u> , including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937.	5.00 Per 100 pounds
10	<u>Ground limestone or its equivalent</u> $\frac{1}{2}$ applied on soil-conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast, or less than 500 pounds if applied in rows.	0.07
11	<u>Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent</u> $\frac{2}{3}$ applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 400 pounds per acre or less than 100 pounds per acre.	0.50 Per 100 linear feet
14	<u>Terracing land in 1937</u> in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.	0.40
21	<u>Contour listing or furrowing</u> when done on crop-land in 1937, provided (1) that the furrows shall be made with a regular double mold-board lister or with a chisel of approved design according to the specifications given herein, (2) that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 2 feet apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and	Per Acre

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
21 (Cont'd)	4 inches in depth, or if chiseled <u>3/</u> , be not less than 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, (3) that the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following lines run with a surveyor's instrument or farm level, and (4) that the contour furrows shall be maintained until preparation of the land for a crop. On slopes greater than 3 1/2 feet to each 100 feet, such contour listing must be in combination with terracing.	\$0.25
22	<u>Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass 4/</u> , and fallow <u>5/</u> , where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width and are not more than 12 rods nor less than 4 rods apart, that the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and that the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (in counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seed are harvested from such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice).	0.35
23	<u>Alternate rows of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow 5/</u> , where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 feet apart, nor more than 12 feet apart if in single rows, or 18 feet apart if in double rows, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (each row shall be considered to occupy a strip 3 1/2 feet in width, the distance between the rows being computed from center to center of the rows). In counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seed are harvested from such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice.	0.25

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
24	<u>Sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum or Sudan grass in rows not over 4 feet apart, grown in 1937, provided all the crop is left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area) and a reasonably good growth is attained. (Payment will not be made for this practice in combination with practice 22 or 23.)</u>	\$1.00
25	<u>Green manure crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, Italian rye grass, or mixtures of two or more of these, plowed under as green manure, after making a reasonably good growth (not less than two months' growth) in the spring of 1937, provided that such crop shall not reach the dough stage (provided that such practice shall not be applicable to the wind erosion area).</u>	0.75
26	<u>Natural restoration of native pasture (a) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed in 1936 in accordance with SR-B-2, Supplement (a), revised, not grazed in 1936 and maintained by withholding all grazing in 1937, and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion, or (b) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed before May 1, 1937, in accordance with practice 21, and maintained by withholding all grazing therefrom in 1937 and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion.</u>	0.25
27	<u>Reestablishment of native grasses by seeding or sodding in 1937, or the establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or grass and legume mixtures on cropland, or non-crop open pasture land which if in the wind erosion area has been contour listed since October 31, 1936, in accordance with practice 21.</u>	2.50
28	<u>Contour farming, consisting of the growing of crops on the contour in combination with terraces or contour listing or furrowing in accordance with subsection (j), section 104, not in combination with practice 22 or 23.</u>	0.25
29	<u>Contour listing or furrowing pasture land, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and lot less</u>	

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate <u>Per</u> <u>Acre</u>
29	than 3 1/2 feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of 3 1/2 feet in width for each such furrow.)	\$0.70
30	<u>Ridging pasture land</u> on slopes of two percent or greater, such narrow terraces or ridges to be at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height, and not to exceed one-third of the regular terrace interval.	<u>Per 100</u> <u>linear</u> <u>feet</u> 0.10

- 1/ For example, 500 pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.
- 2/ For example, 100 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.
- 3/ The dimensions of such chisel furrows may, if approved by the County Committee, vary from those set forth herein, provided a cross section of each such furrow is at least 24 square inches.
- 4/ The term "strips of sorghums or Sudan grass," wherever used in this Part IX, means strips that are seeded solid or broadcast or in rows not over 4 feet apart. The term "double rows" means two rows, not less than three nor over four feet apart.
- 5/ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips, if all the crop is left on the land, will be paid for in accordance with practice 24. If such strips (or rows of sorghums or Sudan grass alternating with fallow) are not on the contour, occupy one-half or less of the land, and are 12 rods or less in width, no practice payment will be made.

Section 102. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil-Conserving Crops---
The provisions of this section 102 shall apply in lieu of section 17.

(a) If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on any farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of--

(1) The soil-conserving base established for the farm, which shall be that acreage which is determined to be the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions, and

(2) The sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, peanut, and general bases, a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland, and of soil-building practices in lieu of soil-conserving crops on cropland in 1937, is less than such sum.

C - CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Section 103. Crops or Practices Which Shall be Classed as Soil-Depleting.--The provisions of this section 103 shall apply in lieu of section 31.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or practices shall, except as provided in sections 103 and 105, be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested or the practice is carried out. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

(a) Corn (field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn).

(b) Cotton.

(c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).

(d) Truck and vegetables crops, including melons and strawberries.

(e) Peanuts, harvested for nuts.

(f) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, millets, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghum in rows if all the crop is left on the land (or left on the land or turned under in the wind erosion area).

(g) Small grains, wheat, oats, barley, rye, or any mixture of these; provided, however, that if the County Committee, prior to a date prescribed by the State Committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division, has approved the use of wheat, oats, barley, or rye, or a mixture of these on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being good farming practice for such area, and such crops are pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind erosion area), before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected, immediately thereafter, by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved herein for use in lieu thereof, such land shall take the classification of such soil-conserving crop or practice, except that outside the wind erosion area, where such crops are plowed under as green manure, in accordance with practice 25, and followed by another soil-conserving crop, or a soil-building practice approved herein for use in lieu thereof, all such land shall be classified as soil-conserving.

(h) Summer fallowed land which in the wind erosion area is left unprotected and becomes a wind erosion hazard (such acreage to be prorated between the total acreage planted to crops in the general soil-depleting base and to the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, in the proportion that each soil-depleting base bears to the total soil-depleting base for the farm).

Section 104. Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil-Conserving Crops.--The provisions of this section 104 shall apply in lieu of section 32.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop or for a soil-building practice in lieu thereof, except that any land which is devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in sections 103 and 105. Any acre which is devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops or practices in lieu thereof in the same year shall be counted as not more than one acre of soil-conserving crops.

(a) Legumes, including Austrian winter peas, sweet clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, cowpeas, and mung beans.

(b) Peanuts, if pastured.

(c) Grasses, including native grasses planted in 1936 or 1937, Dallis, rye grass, Bermuda, or grass mixtures.

(d) Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast or in rows not over 4 feet apart, not harvested for seed or hay.

(e) Any sorghum or millet seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum in rows not over 4 feet apart, grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area), provided a reasonably good growth is attained.

(f) Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow, where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width, and are not more than 12 nor less than 4 rods apart, if the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The acreage actually occupied by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting, and only the acreage of the fallow strips between such sorghum or Sudan strips shall be considered soil-conserving, except that strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass in rows, from which heads or seed are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving. 1/

(g) Alternate rows of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow, where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 feet apart, nor more than 12 feet apart if in single rows, or 18 feet apart if in double rows, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (each row shall be considered to occupy a strip 3 1/2 feet in width, the distance between the rows being computed from center to center of the rows). The acreage actually occupied by such rows shall be considered soil-depleting and only the fallow strips between such rows shall be considered soil-conserving, except that rows of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass from which heads or seed are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving. 1/

1/ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (f), section 103, or paragraph (e) of this section 104, and the fallow strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (j) or (k) of this section 104.

(h) The acreage on which practice 26 is carried out.

(i) The acreage of cropland on which practice 27 is carried out.

(j) Three-fourths of the acreage of cropland on which controlled summer fallowing is practiced in 1937 and which in 1937 is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available soil moisture will be conserved, and provided that such land (1) is contour listed or furrowed, in accordance with practice 21, or (2) is otherwise contour furrowed where done with a furrowing device which accomplishes a creditable type of cultivation for conserving moisture and controlling wind erosion, furrows in no instance to be less than 14 inches apart.

(k) Two-thirds of the acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow is practiced in 1937, which is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available moisture is conserved, and which is protected from erosion by listing or furrowing not on the contour, or by leaving the stubble or trash on or near the surface of the soil. (This classification shall not apply in the wind erosion area, except where a special recommendation is made by the County Committee and approved by the State Committee, setting forth proof that wind erosion is not a problem in the particular community, and except as outlined in paragraph (m) below.)

(l) One-third of the acreage of cropland; (1) in the wind erosion area, on which protected fallow is practiced, in accordance with paragraph (k) above, if not terraced or contour listed in 1937 and if not in a community approved as not affected by wind erosion; or (2) which is contour listed in 1937 and on which the natural vegetation is allowed to grow as a protection against wind erosion.

(m) The acreage of cropland anywhere in the wheat and grain sorghum area terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, in combination with a practice outlined in paragraph (j), (k), or (l) above; or, in counties outside the wind erosion area, the acreage of any idle cropland terraced in 1937.

(n) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

Section 105. Soil-Conserving Crops or Soil-Building Practices in Lieu Thereof Grown or Used in Combination with or Following Soil-Depleting Crops.--The provisions of this section 105 shall apply in lieu of section 33.

Land devoted to soil-conserving crops or soil-building practices in lieu thereof grown or used in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

(a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies not less than one-third but less than one-half of the land, and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land which is terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-third of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

(d) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land, in the wind erosion area, which is contour listed in 1937, in accordance with practice 21, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-tenth of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

Section 106. Neutral Uses.--The provisions of this section 106 shall apply in lieu of section 34.

Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided.

(a) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees. (Any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop.)

(b) Idle cropland, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.

(d) Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

(e) Grain sorghums in rows if plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area.

Section 107. Wind Erosion Hazards.--The County Committee shall (subject to prescribed appeal procedure) not certify for a class I or a class II payment any applicant who has been found by the appropriate County Committee to have been negligent and careless in his farming practices in 1937, either on the farm(s) respecting which such application is made or any other farm(s) owned or controlled by such applicant, to the extent that such farm(s) has become a wind erosion hazard to the immediate community in which it is located.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 20th day
of February, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

5080 pg
SR-B-101-Kemper County, Miss. (Preliminary)
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Division
February 1937

NOT APPROVED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - KEMPER COUNTY, MISS.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 - Kemper County, Miss. and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the allowances herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1937 program) in Kemper County, the term --

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern region.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as State committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the State of Mississippi.

KEMPER COUNTY means the area in the State of Mississippi embraced in the county of Kemper. Kemper County is one of several areas in the Southern Region designated to operate under "Special Programs" as provided for in Section 66 of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, hereinafter referred to as county association, means the association of producers in Kemper County authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in that county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as county committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in Kemper County.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as community committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within Kemper County to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means all land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery substantially separate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as general base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton.

CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment for diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

PART II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Section 1. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Earn a Class I Payment. - On any farm for which a cotton base is or can be established or on which the general base exceeds the home-consumption needs for the farm, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$10.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$0.75 for each acre of the soil-conserving crops grown on cropland in 1937; and

(b) \$2.00 for each acre of land terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 2. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Not Earn a Class I Payment. - On any farm for which no cotton base can be established and on which the acreage of food and feed crops for home-consumption needs is as great or greater than the general base which is or can be established for the farm, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$20.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$0.50 for each acre of cropland or \$0.75 for each acre in soil-conserving crops, whichever amount is the greater; and

(b) \$2.00 for each acre of land terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 3. County Limit for Soil-Building Allowances. - In the event the sum of the soil-building allowances established at the rates specified in sections 1 and 2 above for farms participating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in Kemper County, Mississippi, exceeds the sum of the soil-building allowances as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration that could have been established for the participating farms under the provisions outlined in SR-B-101, Part II, the Secretary reserves the right to decrease said allowance rates prorata to the extent of such excess.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in Kemper County, Mississippi, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein, provided that no payment will be made for any change in the use of such land which involves the destruction in 1937 of any food, fiber, or feed grain.

Sec. 11. Cotton -

(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

(b) But if the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for such farm a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 11.

Sec. 12. General Soil-Depleting Base. -

(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the general base on any farm in 1937, subject to the following provisions:

(1) Such payment will be made for diverting such part of such base as is in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm but in no case will such payment be made on an acreage in excess of 15 percent of such base.

(2) The rate of such payment per acre shall be \$9.00 on the average for the United States, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the cropland used for the production of the crops in such base varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States.

(b) If the 1937 acreage of crops in the general base for any farm exceeds such base or the acreage of such crops needed to meet home-consumption needs for the farm, whichever is the greater, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the results obtained by multiplying by the number of such excess acres the rate per acre established for the farm pursuant to subsection (a) of this section 12.

Sec. 13. Soil-Building Practices. -

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 13, provided (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; and (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment Per Acre
1.	Lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture <u>1/</u> seeded on cropland in 1937	\$1.50
2.	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed, lespedeza, or other locally adapted summer legumes, grown on cropland in 1937 and vines or stalks left on land or turned under	1.00
3.	Crimson or bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained	1.00
4.	Establishment of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land in 1937	3.00
5.	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937	5.00
6.	Ground limestone or its equivalent <u>2/</u> applied on soil-conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 500 pounds per acre if applied in rows or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast	Per 100 Pounds 0.07
7.	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent <u>3/</u> applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts) but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre	0.50
8.	Basic slag applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 600 pounds per acre	0.35
9.	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land	Per 100 feet 0.40

Sec. 14. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops. -

If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland and the total acres terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land on any farm do not equal or exceed the sum of the acres diverted for payment, a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of Section 11 by the number of acres by which the total acres of soil-conserving crops (including terraced acres) on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum.

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- 1/ Mixtures of legumes listed in practice No. 1 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.
 - 2/ For example, five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.
 - 3/ For example, one hundred pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Sec. 15. Division of Payments. - Class I and Class II payments made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) Class I Payment. - The class I payment except as indicated in the remaining subsections of this section 15 shall be divided --

(1) Thirty-seven and one-half ($37\frac{1}{2}$) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(2) Twelve and one-half ($12\frac{1}{2}$) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(3) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

(b) Class II Payment. - The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practice; if the county committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

(c) Reckoning Payments Without Regard to Claims. - Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(d) Changes in Leasing or Cropping Arrangement. - If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

(e) Division of Class I Payment Where Diversion Was Not Made Ratably. - On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment made with respect to any soil-depleting base which is to be divided among producers on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting

crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage of such crop(s) grown on the farm in 1937; except that if no acreage of the crop(s) in any such base was planted in 1937 or if the county committee finds (such finding shall be indicated by approval of the application for payment setting forth one of the methods of division of payment provided below) that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm, such portion of such payment to be made to any such producer shall be -

(1) in that proportion which his contribution to the difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base; or

(2) in that proportion which his acreage share of the soil-depleting base with respect to which such payment is made bears to such base for the farm.

The county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the State committee and the Director of the Southern Division, as each such person's share of such payment that portion computed in accordance with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (e), whichever is found to be the more equitable, and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

(f) Abandonment, Foreclosure, Death, Etc. - If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the acreage of such crop may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment, foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class I payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be. In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.

(g) Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During Growing Season. - No person who, upon the expiration of a lease or operating agreement which expires in 1937 after the season for planting begins and before harvest, succeeds to the land or crop covered by the lease or operating agreement shall be entitled to any class I payment or share thereof respecting such land or crop, except that, if the county committee finds that both the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement and his successor have contributed to performance in 1937 and they have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage which otherwise would go to the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement, such acreage shall be divided between them according to such agreement (indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application of payment) and the county committee's finding shall be evidenced by its approval of the application setting forth such division.

Sec. 16. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. - No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 program.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Sec. 31. Soil-depleting. - Land on which any of the following crops are harvested shall, except as provided in section 33 below, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in the checking of performance the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

- (a) Corn (field, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (d) Sugarcane.
- (e) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (f) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (g) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

- (n) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

Sec. 32. Soil conserving. - Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 33 below. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops, except that any acre that is terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land and on which a soil-conserving crop is grown in 1937 may be allowed to count as two acres of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) Legumes, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, kudzu, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) Peanuts, if pastured.
- (c) Grasses, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) Grain sorghums, (seeded solid,) sweet sorghums, milletts, or Sudan grass, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) Cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.
- (g) Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land, (except that the acreage terraced in 1937 shall not be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops in connection with item (a) in sections 1 and 2.

Sec. 33. Soil-conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-depleting Crops. - Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

- (a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 32 above as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

- (1) one-half ($1/2$) of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or
 - (2) one-third ($1/3$) of the acreage shall also be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($1/3$) but less than one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.
- (b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 32 above as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.
 - (c) All the land on which green manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetable crops and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least two months' growth shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.
 - (d) All land on which a soil-depleting crop is grown in 1937 and on which terraces are constructed according to good terracing practices for the land shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving (except that the acreage terraced in 1937 shall not be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops in connection with item (a) in sections 1 and 2).

Sec. 34. Neutral Uses. - Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided:

(a) Cropland.

- (1) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees (any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).
- (2) Idle cropland.

(b) Non-cropland.

- (1) Non-crop pasture and range land.

- (2) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.
- (3) Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

PART V. DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 41. County Limits and Quotas. - For the county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops to all cropland will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in the county to all cropland in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. County quotas of acreage and production for cotton will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, and in addition an acreage quota of soil-conserving crops will be so established.

Sec. 42. Recommendation of Bases. - For each farm for which a work sheet is filed in 1937 the county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the total acreage of cropland and a total soil-depleting base. As a part of the total soil-depleting base the county committee will recommend a general base and also wherever applicable a cotton base.

Sec. 43. Total Cropland. -

(a) If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937 or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

(b) If the total acreage of cropland established for the farm in 1937 as provided in subsection (a) of this section 43 varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the worksheet submitted for such farm in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program or varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the worksheet submitted for such farm for the first time in connection with the 1937 program, adjustments shall be made in accordance with this section 43, and the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the acreage of cropland classed as neutral shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to conform with the adjustments made in the total cropland.

Sec. 44. 1937 Total Soil-Depleting Base.

(a) Farms for Which a Total Soil-Depleting Base Was Established in 1936. - The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base for each farm covered by a worksheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936. Such base shall be the 1936 total soil-depleting for the farm subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 above and in accordance with the following:

(1) Necessary adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(2) There shall be included in the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1937 the acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes; the acreage of corn interplanted with legumes classed as soil-conserving; and the acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1936.

(3) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

(b) Farms For Which a Total Soil-Depleting Base Was Not Established in 1936. - The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base for each farm covered by a worksheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936. Such base shall be the planted acreage of all soil-depleting crops for harvest in 1936 for the farm subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 above and in accordance with the following:

(1) To the acreage of all soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 there shall be added the acreage diverted for payment under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided that no soil-depleting crop was planted on such diverted acreage.

(2) Necessary acreage adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(3) If, because of flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually planted on the farm, such number of acres shall be adjusted to an acreage which is comparable with the acreage of such crops planted on the farm under normal conditions.

(4) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

Sec. 45. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre. -

(a) Cotton Base. -

(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the county committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 15⁴ percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in the county shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Determination of Yield Per Acre. -

(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by worksheets in 1937 in the county shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a worksheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by its accordingly.

Sec. 46. General Base and Productivity Index. -

(a) Farms For Which a General Base was Established in 1936. -

(1) The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the general base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) There shall also be included in the general base for 1937 --

i. The normal acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

ii. The normal acreage of corn interplanted with legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

iii. The acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936; and

iv. The normal acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts, if grown for home use only.

(b) Farms For Which a General Base Was Not Established in 1936. - The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the planted acreage of all crops in the general base for harvest in 1936, less such part of this acreage as was diverted in 1936 for payment from bases other than the general base, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(c) Individual Farm Adjustments. - In making adjustments in the general base for individual farms, such base cannot be adjusted below the farm's proportionate share of the total general base acreage for all farms in the county.

(d) Productivity Index. - The productivity index for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the yield per acre established for the farm in 1937 for the crop(s) used in the county for this purpose under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. The weighted average of the productivity indices for all farms diverting from the general base in the county shall not exceed 100, unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

Sec. 47. Other Provisions. - No community or county committee-man shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 61. Persons Who May Make Applications For Payment. -

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will only be made upon application filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the county committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in Mississippi may be required to file with the State committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in the county will be designated by the State committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

Sec. 62. Land Which May Be Covered by a Work Sheet and Application for Payment. -

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 62.

(b) If two or more farms in the county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in two or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section 62 the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 63 below, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in the county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in the county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (f)), all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

Sec. 63. Multiple Farm Holdings. - If any person making application for payment in the county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the county which is not covered by an application for payment under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the County Committee a showing as to the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the county committee finds from evidence submitted to it and such measurement of such farms as is deemed necessary that any such person has materially increased the 1937 acreage of crops in any soil-depleting base above such bases on any such farm, performance shall be checked on all such farms. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 acreage of cotton and crops in the general base by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11 and 12, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 15, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton and general bases by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11 and 12, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 15, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 63 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 63, such excess shall be deducted first from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in the county covered by an application for payment.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 63 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

Sec. 64. Appeals. - Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendations of the county committee concerning his farm in any matter of the kind set forth below is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the county committee, such person may appeal to the State committee in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Secretary.

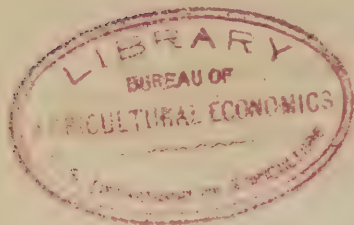
- (a) Eligibility of person(s) to submit a work sheet or an application for payment.
- (b) Eligibility of land to be covered by a work sheet and/or application.
- (c) Any base, yield per acre, productivity index or soil-building allowance.
- (d) Division of payment among interested persons.

Sec. 65. Deductions for Expenses. - There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part as the Secretary shall prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 66. Applicability to Farms Under Other Special Programs. - On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm prior to performance by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Issued March 19, 1937



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

KEMPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 - Kemper County, Miss. and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowance herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and the soil-building allowance may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1937 program) in Kemper County, the term --

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern Region.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as State committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the State of Mississippi.

KEMPER COUNTY means the area in the State of Mississippi embraced in the county of Kemper. Kemper County is one of several areas in the Southern Region designated to operate under "Special Programs" as provided for in Section 66 of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, hereinafter referred to as county association, means the association of producers in Kemper County authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in that county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as county committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in Kemper County.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as community committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within Kemper County to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means all land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery substantially separate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as general base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops except cotton.

CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment for diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

PART II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

Section 1. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Earn a Class I Payment. - On any farm for which a cotton base is or can be established or on which the general base exceeds the home-consumption needs for the farm, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$10.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$0.75 for each acre of the soil-conserving crops grown on cropland in 1937; and

(b) \$2.00 for each acre of land terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 2. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Not Earn a Class I Payment. - On any farm for which no cotton base can be established and on which the acreage of food and feed crops for home-consumption needs is as great or greater than the general base which is or can be established for the farm, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$20.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$0.50 for each acre of cropland or \$0.75 for each acre of soil-conserving crops, grown on cropland in 1937, whichever is the greater; and

(b) \$2.00 for each acre of land terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 3. County Limit for Soil-Building Allowances.- If the total soil-building allowance established for participating farms in Kemper County in 1937 is in excess of the total soil-building allowance which could have been established for all farms in Kemper County under the provisions outlined in SR-B-101, part II, as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Secretary reserves the right to decrease the allowance pro rata to the extent of such excess.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in Kemper County, Mississippi, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein, provided that no payment will be made for any change in the use of such land which involves the destruction in 1937 of any food, fiber, or feed grain.

Sec. 11. Cotton -

(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed two acres.

(b) But if the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for such farm a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 11.

Sec. 12. General Soil-Depleting Base. -

(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the general base on any farm in 1937, subject to the following provisions:

(1) Such payment will be made for diverting such part of such base as is in excess of the home-consumption

needs for the farm but in no case will such payment be made on an acreage in excess of 15 percent of such base.

(2) The rate of such payment per acre shall be \$9.00 on the average for the United States, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the cropland used for the production of the crops in such base varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States.

(b) If the 1937 acreage of crops in the general base for any farm exceeds such base or the acreage of such crops needed to meet home-consumption needs for the farm, whichever is the greater, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying by the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre established for the farm pursuant to subsection (a) of this section 12.

Sec. 13. Soil-Building Practices. -

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 13, provided (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; and (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment Per Acre
1.	Lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture <u>1/</u> seeded on cropland in 1937	\$1.50
2.	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed, lespedeza, or other locally adapted summer legumes, grown on cropland in 1937 and vines or stalks left on land or turned under	1.00
3.	Crimson or bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained	1.00
4.	Establishment of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land in 1937	3.00
5.	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937	5.00
6.	Ground limestone or its equivalent <u>2/</u> applied on soil-conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 500 pounds per acre if applied in rows or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast	Per 100 Pounds 0.07
7.	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent <u>3/</u> applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts) but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre	0.50
8.	Basic slag applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 600 pounds per acre	0.35
9.	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land	Per 100 feet 0.40

- 1/ Mixtures of legumes listed in practice No. 1 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.
- 2/ For example, five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.
- 3/ For example, one hundred pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Sec. 14. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops. - If the sum of the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland and the acreage terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land on any farm does not equal or exceed the sum of the acres diverted for payment, a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of section 11 by the number of acres by which the total acres of soil-conserving crops (including terraced acres) on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum.

Sec. 15. Division of Payments. - Class I and Class II payments made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) Class I Payment. - The class I payment except as indicated in the remaining subsections of this section 15 shall be divided --

- (1) Thirty-seven and one-half (37-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
- (2) Twelve and one-half (12-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;
- (3) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

(b) Class II Payment. - The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practice; if the county committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

(c) Reckoning Payments Without Regard to Claims. - Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(d) Changes in Leasing or Cropping Arrangement. - If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

(e) Division of Class I Payment Where Diversion Was Not Made Ratably. - On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment made with respect to any soil-depleting base which is to be divided among producers on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting

crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage of such crop(s) grown on the farm in 1937; except that if no acreage of the crop(s) in any such base was planted in 1937 or if the county committee finds (such finding shall be indicated by approval of the application for payment setting forth one of the methods of division of payment provided below) that diversion has not been made ratably by all producers on the farm, such portion of such payment to be made to any such producer shall be -

(1) in that proportion which his contribution to the difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of crop(s) in such base; or

(2) in that proportion which his acreage share of the soil-depleting base with respect to which such payment is made bears to such base for the farm.

The county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the State committee and the Director of the Southern Division, as each such person's share of such payment that portion computed in accordance with paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (e), whichever is found to be the more equitable, and support its recommendation by an accompanying letter setting forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

(f) Abandonment, Foreclosure, Death, Etc. - If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the acreage of such crop may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment, foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class I payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be. In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.

(g) Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During Growing Season. - No person who, upon the expiration of a lease or operating agreement which expires in 1937 after the season for planting begins and before harvest, succeeds to the land or crop covered by the lease or operating agreement shall be entitled to any class I payment or share thereof respecting such land or crop, except that, if the county committee finds that both the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement and his successor have contributed to performance in 1937 and they have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage which otherwise would go to the producer who farmed under such lease or operating agreement, such acreage shall be divided between them according to such agreement (indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application of payment) and the county committee's finding shall be evidenced by its approval of the application setting forth such division.

Sec. 16. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. - No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 program.

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Sec. 31. Soil-depleting. - Land on which any of the following crops are harvested shall, except as provided in section 33 below, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in the checking of performance the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

- (a) Corn (field, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (d) Sugarcane.
- (e) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (f) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (g) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

- (h) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

Sec. 32. Soil conserving. - Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 33 below. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops, except that any acre that is terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land and on which a soil-conserving crop is grown in 1937 may be allowed to count as two acres of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) Legumes, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, kudzu, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) Peanuts, if pastured.
- (c) Grasses, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) Grain sorghums, (seeded solid), sweet sorghums, milletts, or Sudan grass, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) Cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.
- (g) Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land, (except that the acreage terraced in 1937 shall not be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops in connection with item (a) in sections 1 and 2.

Sec. 33. Soil-conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-depleting Crops. - Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

- (a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 32 above as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

- (1) one-half ($1/2$) of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or
 - (2) one-third ($1/3$) of the acreage shall also be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($1/3$) but less than one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.
- (b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 32 above as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.
- (c) All the land on which green manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetable crops and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least two months' growth shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.
- (d) All land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and on which terraces are constructed according to good terracing practices for the land shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving (except that the acreage terraced in 1937 shall not be regarded as used for the production of soil-conserving crops in connection with item (a) in sections 1 and 2).

Sec. 34. Neutral Uses. - Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided:

(a) Cropland.

- (1) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees (any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

- (2) Idle cropland.

(b) Non-cropland.

- (1) Non-crop pasture and range land.

- (2) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.
- (3) Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

PART V. DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

Sec. 41. County Limits and Quotas. - For the county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops to all cropland will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases established in the county to all cropland in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. County quotas of acreage and production for cotton will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, and in addition an acreage quota of soil-conserving crops will be so established.

Sec. 42. Recommendation of Bases. - For each farm for which a work sheet is filed in 1937 the county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the total acreage of cropland and a total soil-depleting base. As a part of the total soil-depleting base the county committee will recommend a general base and also wherever applicable a cotton base.

Sec. 43. Total Cropland. -

(a) If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937 or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

(b) If the total acreage of cropland established for the farm in 1937 as provided in subsection (a) of this section 43 varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the worksheet submitted for such farm in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program or varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the worksheet submitted for such farm for the first time in connection with the 1937 program, adjustments shall be made in accordance with this section 43, and the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the acreage of cropland classed as neutral shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to conform with the adjustments made in the total cropland.

Sec. 44. 1937 Total Soil-Depleting Base.

(a) Farms for Which a Total Soil-Depleting Base Was Established in 1936. - The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base for each farm covered by a worksheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936. Such base shall be the 1936 total soil-depleting base for the farm subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 above and in accordance with the following:

(1) Necessary adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(2) There shall be included in the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1937 the acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes; the acreage of corn interplanted with legumes classed as soil-conserving; and the acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1936.

(3) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

(b) Farms For Which a Total Soil-Depleting Base Was Not Established in 1936. - The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base for each farm covered by a worksheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936. Such base shall be the planted acreage of all soil-depleting crops for harvest in 1936 for the farm subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 above and in accordance with the following:

(1) To the acreage of all soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 there shall be added the acreage diverted for payment under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided that no soil-depleting crop was planted on such diverted acreage.

(2) Necessary acreage adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(3) If, because of flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually planted on the farm, such number of acres shall be adjusted to an acreage which is comparable with the acreage of such crops planted on the farm under normal conditions.

(4) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

Sec. 45. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre. -

(a) Cotton Base. -

(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the county committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 15⁴ percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in the county shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Determination of Yield Per Acre. -

(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by worksheets in 1937 in the county shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a worksheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

Sec. 46. General Base and Productivity Index. -

(a) Farms For Which a General Base was Established in 1936. -

(1) The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the general base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) There shall also be included in the general base for 1937 --

i. The normal acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

ii. The normal acreage of corn interplanted with legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

iii. The acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936; and

iv. The normal acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts, if grown for home use only.

(b) Farms For Which a General Base Was Not Established in 1936. - The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the planted acreage of all crops in the general base for harvest in 1936, less such part of this acreage as was diverted in 1936 for payment from bases other than the general base, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(c) Individual Farm Adjustments. - In making adjustments in the general base for individual farms, such base cannot be adjusted below the farm's proportionate share of the total general base acreage for all farms in the county.

(d) Productivity Index. - The productivity index for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the yield per acre established for the farm in 1937 for the crop(s) used in the county for this purpose under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. The weighted average of the productivity indices for all farms diverting from the general base in the county shall not exceed 100, unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

Sec. 47. Other Provisions. - No community or county committee-man shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 61. Persons Who May Make Applications For Payment. -

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will only be made upon application filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the county committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in Mississippi may be required to file with the State committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in the county will be designated by the State committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

Sec. 62. Land Which May Be Covered by a Work Sheet and Application for Payment. -

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 62.

(b) If two or more farms in the county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in two or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section 62 the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 63 below, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in the county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in the county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (f)), all farms covered by an application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

Sec. 63. Multiple Farm Holdings. - If any person making application for payment in the county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the county which is not covered by an application for payment under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the County Committee a showing as to the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the county committee finds from evidence submitted to it and such measurement of such farms as is deemed necessary that any such person has materially increased the 1937 acreage of crops in any soil-depleting base above such bases on any such farm, performance shall be checked on all such farms. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 acreage of cotton and crops in the general base by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11 and 12, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 15, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton and general bases by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11 and 12, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 15, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 63 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 63, such excess shall be deducted first from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in the county covered by an application for payment.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 63 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

Sec. 64. Appeals.- Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of the County Committee concerning his farm is not equitable may request the County Committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the County Committee, such person may take an appeal, in accordance with the provisions of amendment 4 to Southern Region Bulletin 101.

Sec. 65. Deductions for Expenses. - There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part as the Secretary shall prescribe of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 66. Applicability to Farms Under Other Special Programs.- On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm prior to performance by the County Committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 19th day
of March, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

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Not Approved

RECEIVED

APR 5 1937 ☆

SR-B-101 - Pulaski County, Arkansas (Preliminary) U. S. Department of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said Act for 1937 in Pulaski County, Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 - Pulaski County, Arkansas, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowance herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and the soil-building allowance may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

Pulaski Program A applies only to those farms for which a cotton base in excess of five acres can be established in 1937.

Pulaski Program B applies only to those farms for which no cotton base can be established in 1937 or the cotton base which can be established in 1937 is not in excess of five acres.

PART I

Pulaski Program A

Section 1. Soil-Building Allowance under Pulaski Program A.- The soil-building allowance for each farm under Pulaski Program A shall be the amount by which the maximum class I payment that may be earned on the farm in 1937 is less than \$20.00. Such allowance can be earned by carrying out any of the practices approved under Pulaski Program B.

Sec. 2. Rate of Class I Payment.- On any farm for which a cotton base in excess of five acres can be established a payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base for the farm in 1937, at the rate of 5.8 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield, as adjusted for the farm, on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, provided that for each acre diverted for payment one acre of soil-conserving crops must be grown on cropland or an acre of cropland must be properly terraced in 1937.

Sec. 3. Division of the Class I Payment.- The class I payment made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) Thirty-seven and one-half (37-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(b) Twelve and one-half (12-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(c) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in these soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

Sec. 4. Division of the Class I Payment Between Producers on a Farm.- On any farm where there are two or more producers, the part of the class I payment to the farm which is divided on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers on the farm on the basis of each producer's contribution to the difference between the cotton base acreage and the 1937 cotton acreage on the farm. (The contribution of each producer shall be determined by agreement of all such producers as indicated by their signatures on the application for payment and the County Committee shall approve such agreement and indicate such approval by its certification on such application for payment, unless the committee finds that one or more of such producers did not voluntarily enter into such agreement but were coerced into doing so.) In cases

where all interested parties do not agree as to their respective contribution to the difference between the cotton base and the 1937 cotton acreage, the County Committee shall recommend the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be in all the circumstances most fair and equitable.

Part II

Pulaski Program B

Section 11. Deduction for Exceeding Cotton Base.- If the acreage of cotton on any farm under Pulaski Program B in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for 1937 for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2, part 1.

Sec. 12. Soil-Building Allowance under Pulaski Program B.- The soil-building allowance for each farm under Pulaski Program B shall be the sum of the items listed below or \$20.00, whichever is the greater.

(a) Sixty-five cents (65¢) for each acre of cropland.

(b) \$1.50 additional for each acre of cropland on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

(c) \$1.50 additional for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 13. Soil-Building Practices.- The provisions of this section 13 are applicable only under Pulaski Program B and to farms under Pulaski Program A which may not earn a class I payment of as much as \$20.00.

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 13, provided that

(a) in no event will the total of the class II payment respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm,

(b) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency, and

(c) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other material as conform to good farming practices.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment Per acre
1	Alfalfa planted on cropland in 1937	\$2.50
2	Lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture <u>1</u> /seeded on cropland in 1937	1.50
3	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, lespedeza, or other locally adapted summer legume, grown on cropland in 1937 and vines or stalks left on land or turned under	1.00
4	Bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	1.00
5	Establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land on slopes of less than 5 percent	3.00
6	Establishment of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or approved pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land provided that: (a) on slopes of greater than 5 percent approximately one-third ($1/3$) and not less than one-fourth ($1/4$) of each 100 feet of slope length shall be plowed (broken) on the approximate contour and planted to Bermuda grass, (b) the intervening strips are seeded to perennial grasses or legumes and one or more grasses, (c) the land is kept free of bushes and weeds, and (d) the pasture is protected from excessive grazing	3.50
7	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937	5.00
8	Establishing a winter cover crop on two acres or less by seeding fall oats or any other locally adapted small grains or mixtures of small grains and winter legumes, provided that: (a) seeding is done not later than October 15, and (b) seeding is done at the rate of at least two bushels per acre	1.00

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
9	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent <u>2/</u> applied in 1937 on pastures or soil-conserving crops (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts) but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre	Per 100 pounds \$0.50
10	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land, including proper outlets	Per 100 feet \$0.40

1/ Mixtures of legumes listed in practice number 2 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.

2/ For example, 100 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Sec. 14. Division of the Class II Payment - The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the County Committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practices; if the County Committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES AND DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND APPLICABLE UNDER PROGRAMS A AND B.

Section 21. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre.-

(a) Cotton Base.-

(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further ad-

justments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee but not lower than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in Pulaski County shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Determination of Yield Per Acre.-

(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate Community Committee, subject to such adjustment by the County Committee, as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in the county shall not exceed the proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the Community Committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the Community Committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the Community Committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such Committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the County Committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

Sec. 22. Total Cropland.- If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937 or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

PART IV. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS APPLICABLE UNDER PROGRAMS A AND B.

Section 31. Persons Who May Make Applications For Payment.-

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will be made only upon application filed with the County Committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the County Committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in Arkansas may be required to file with the State Committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in the county will be designated by the State Committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

Sec. 32. Land Which May Be Covered by a Work Sheet and Application for Payment.--

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 32.

(b) If two or more farms in the county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in Pulaski County and one or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) below, the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 33 below, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in the county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in the county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (f)), all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

Sec. 33. Multiple Farm Holdings.-- If any person making application for payment in the county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the county which are not covered by an application for payment under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the County Committee a showing as to the acreage of cotton grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the County Committee finds from evidence submitted to it and such measurement of such farms as is deemed necessary that any such person has materially increased the 1937 acreage of cotton above the cotton base on any such farm, performance shall be checked on all such farms. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 cotton acreage by the rate per acre (determined pursuant to section 2, part I), and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3, part I) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton bases by the rate per acre (determined pursuant to section 2, part I) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3, part I) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) above exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) above, such excess shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in the county covered by an application for payment.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 33 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

Sec. 34. Appeals.-- Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of the County Committee concerning his farm is not equitable may request the County Committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the County Committee, such person may make an appeal, in accordance with the provisions of Amendment 4 to Southern Region Bulletin 101.

Sec. 35. Deductions for Expenses.-- There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part, as the Secretary

shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 36. Farms Under Other Special Programs.- On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the County Committee prior to performance in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 37. Reckoning Payments Without Regard to Claims.- Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 38. Changes in Leasing or Cropping Arrangement.- If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

Sec. 39. Abandonment, Foreclosure, Death, Etc.- If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of the cotton crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the cotton acreage may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment,

foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of cotton in connection with which a class I payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class I payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be. In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 40. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.- No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 program.

Sec. 41. Other Provisions.- No Community or County Committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART V. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS.

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Section 51. Soil-Depleting.- Land on which any of the following crops is harvested shall, except as provided in section 53 below, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested.

- (a) Corn (field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (d) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (e) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (f) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

- (g) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

Sec. 52. Soil-Conserving.- Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 53 below. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops, except that any acre that is terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land and on which a soil-conserving crop is grown in 1937 may be allowed to count as two acres of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) Legumes, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) Peanuts, if pastured.
- (c) Grasses, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) Grain sorghums (seeded solid), sweet sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) Cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.
- (g) Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 53. Soil-Conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-Depletion Crops.- Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

- (a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 52 above as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half ($1/2$) of the acreage also shall be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third ($1/3$) of the acreage also shall be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($1/3$) but less than one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 52 above as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and on which terraces are constructed according to good terracing practices for the land shall in addition to being classified as soil-depleting be classified as soil-conserving.

PART VI. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (herein referred to as the 1937 program) in Pulaski County, the term-

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern Region.

PULASKI COUNTY means the area in the State of Arkansas embraced in the county of Pulaski. Pulaski County is one of several areas in the Southern Region designated to cooperate under (Special Programs) as provided for in section 66 of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as State Committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 Program in the State of Arkansas.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, herein referred to as county association, means the association of producers in Pulaski County authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in that county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as County Committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the Administration of the 1937 program in Pulaski County.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as Community Committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within Pulaski County to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer-unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means all land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery suostantially separate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, herein referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

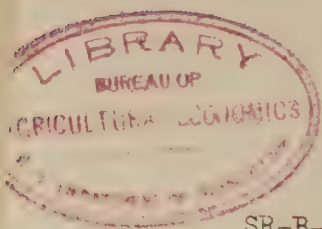
CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment under Pulaski Program A for diversion of acreage from the cotton base to the production of soil-conserving crops on cropland or to proper terracing of cropland in 1937.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary,

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold to persons off the farm in 1936.



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Issued April 7, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7(a) of said Act for 1937 in Pulaski County, Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 - Pulaski County, Arkansas, and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the soil-building allowance herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and the soil-building allowance may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

Pulaski Program A applies only to those farms for which a cotton base in excess of five acres can be established in 1937.

Pulaski Program B applies only to those farms for which no cotton base can be established in 1937 or the cotton base which can be established in 1937 is not in excess of five acres.

PART I

Pulaski Program A

Section 1. Soil-Building Allowance under Pulaski Program A.- The soil-building allowance for each farm under Pulaski Program A shall be the amount by which the maximum class I payment that may be earned on the farm in 1937 is less than \$20.00. Such allowance can be earned by carrying out any of the practices approved under Pulaski Program B.

Sec. 2. Rate of Class I Payment.- On any farm for which a cotton base in excess of five acres can be established a payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base for the farm in 1937, at the rate of 5.8 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield, as adjusted for the farm, on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, provided that for each acre diverted for payment one acre of soil-conserving crops must be grown on cropland or an acre of cropland must be properly terraced in 1937.

Sec. 3. Division of the Class I Payment.- The class I payment made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) Thirty-seven and one-half (37-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(b) Twelve and one-half (12-1/2) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(c) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in these soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

Sec. 4. Division of the Class I Payment Between Producers on a Farm.- On any farm where there are two or more producers, the part of the class I payment to the farm which is divided on a crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers on the farm on the basis of each producer's contribution to the difference between the cotton base acreage and the 1937 cotton acreage on the farm. (The contribution of each producer shall be determined by agreement of all such producers as indicated by their signatures on the application for payment and the County Committee shall approve such agreement and indicate such approval by its certification on such application for payment, unless the committee finds that one or more of such producers did not voluntarily enter into such agreement but were coerced into doing so.) In cases

where all interested parties do not agree as to their respective contribution to the difference between the cotton base and the 1937 cotton acreage, the County Committee shall recommend the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be in all the circumstances most fair and equitable.

Part II

Pulaski Program B

Section 11. Deduction for Exceeding Cotton Base.-

If the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for 1937 for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under section 2, part I.

Sec. 12. Soil-Building Allowance under Pulaski Program B.- The soil-building allowance for each farm under Pulaski Program B shall be the sum of the items listed below or \$20.00, whichever is the greater.

(a) Sixty-five cents (65¢) for each acre of cropland.

(b) \$1.50 additional for each acre of cropland on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936.

(c) \$1.50 additional for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937.

Sec. 13. Soil-Building Practices.- The provisions of this section 13 are applicable only under Pulaski Program B and to farms under Pulaski Program A which may not earn a class I payment of as much as \$20.00.

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 13, provided that

(a) in no event will the total of the class II payment respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm,

(b) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency, and

(c) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other material as conform to good farming practice.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment Per acre
1	Alfalfa planted on cropland in 1937	\$2.50
2	Lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture <u>1</u> / ₂ seeded on cropland in 1937	1.50
3	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, lespedeza, or other locally adapted summer legume, grown on cropland in 1937 and vines or stalks left on land or turned under	1.00
4	Bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.	1.00
5	Establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land on slopes of less than 5 percent	3.00
6	Establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or approved pasture grass and legume mixture, on cropland or non-crop open pasture land on slopes of 5 percent or greater, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) approximately one-third ($1/3$) and not less than one-fourth ($1/4$) of each 100 feet of slope length shall be plowed (broken) on the approximate contour and planted to Bermuda grass, (b) the intervening strips are seeded to perennial grasses or legumes and one or more grasses, (c) the land is kept free of bushes and weeds, and (d) the pasture is protected from excessive grazing 	3.50
7	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937	5.00
8	Establishing a winter cover crop on two acres or less by seeding fall oats or any other locally adapted small grains or mixtures of small grains and winter legumes, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) seeding is done not later than October 15, and (b) seeding is done at the rate of at least two bushels of oats (or the equivalent thereof) per acre 	1.00

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate of Payment
9	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent <u>2/</u> applied in 1937 on pastures or soil-conserving crops (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts) but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre	Per 100 pounds \$0.50 Per 100 feet
10	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land, including proper outlets	\$0.40

1/ Mixtures of legumes listed in practice number 2 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.

2/ For example, 100 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Sec. 14. Division of the Class II Payment - The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the County Committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practice; if the County Committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

PART III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES AND DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND APPLICABLE UNDER PROGRAMS A AND B.

Section 21. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre.-

(a) Cotton Base.-

(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further ad-

justments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the County Committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the County Committee but not lower than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in Pulaski County shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) Determination of Yield Per Acre.-

(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate Community Committee, subject to such adjustment by the County Committee, as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in the county shall not exceed the proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for the county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the Community Committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the Community Committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the Community Committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such Committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the County Committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

Sec. 22. Total Cropland.-- If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937 or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

PART IV. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS APPLICABLE UNDER PROGRAMS A AND B.

Section 31. Persons Who May Make Applications For Payment.--

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will be made only upon application filed with the County Committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the County Committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in Arkansas may be required to file with the State Committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in the county will be designated by the State Committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

Sec. 32. Land Which May be Covered by a Work Sheet
and Application For Payment.-

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 32.

(b) If two or more farms in the county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in Pulaski County and one or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) below, the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 33 below, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in the county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in the county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with the provisions of this subsection (f)), all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

Sec. 33. Multiple Farm Holdings.- If any person making application for payment in the county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the county which are not covered by an application for payment under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the County Committee a showing as to the acreage of cotton grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the County Committee finds from evidence submitted to it and such measurement of such farms as is deemed necessary that any such person has materially increased the 1937 acreage of cotton above the cotton base on any such farm, performance shall be checked on all such farms. The procedure shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 cotton acreage by the rate per acre (determined pursuant to section 2, part I), and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3, part I) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton base by the rate per acre (determined pursuant to section 2, part I) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 3, part I) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) above exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) above, such excess shall be deducted from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in the county covered by an application for payment.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 33 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

Sec. 34. Appeals.- Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of the County Committee concerning his farm is not equitable may request the County Committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the County Committee, such person may make an appeal, in accordance with the provisions of Amendment 4 to Southern Region Bulletin 101.

Sec. 35. Deductions for Expenses.- There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part, as the Secretary

shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

Sec. 36. Farms Under Other Special Programs.-- On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm by the County Committee prior to performance in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

Sec. 37. Reckoning Payments Without Regard to Claims.-- Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Sec. 38. Changes in Leasing or Cropping Arrangement.-- If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State Committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such person any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

Sec. 39. Abandonment, Foreclosure, Death, Etc.-- If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of the cotton crop in connection with which a class I payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the cotton acreage may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment,

foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of cotton in connection with which a class I payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class I payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be. In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.

Sec. 40. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.- No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat the purposes of the 1937 program.

Sec. 41. Other Provisions.- No Community or County Committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART V. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS.

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

Section 51. Soil-Depleting.- Land on which any of the following crops is harvested shall, except as provided in section 53 below, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested.

- (a) Corn (field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (d) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (e) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (f) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.

- (g) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

Sec. 52. Soil-Conserving.- Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 53 below. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops, except that any acre that is terraced in 1937 in accordance with approved terracing practices for the land and on which a soil-conserving crop is grown in 1937 may be allowed to count as two acres of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) Legumes, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) Peanuts, if pastured.
- (c) Grasses, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) Grain sorghums (seeded solid), sweet sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) Cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.
- (g) Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.

Sec. 53. Soil-Conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-Depleting Crops.- Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

- (a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 52 above as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half ($1/2$) of the acreage also shall be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third ($1/3$) of the acreage also shall be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($1/3$) but less than one-half ($1/2$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 52 above as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and on which terraces are constructed according to good terracing practices for the land shall in addition to being classified as soil-depleting be classified as soil-conserving.

PART VI. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (herein referred to as the 1937 program) in Pulaski County, the term-

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern Region.

PULASKI COUNTY means the area in the State of Arkansas embraced in the county of Pulaski. Pulaski County is one of several areas in the Southern Region designated to operate under (Special Programs) as provided for in section 66 of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as State Committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 Program in the State of Arkansas.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, herein referred to as county association, means the association of producers in Pulaski County authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in that county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as County Committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the Administration of the 1937 program in Pulaski County.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, herein referred to as Community Committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within Pulaski County to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer-unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means all land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery suostantially seperate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, herein referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment under Pulaski Program A for diversion of acreage from the cotton base to the production of soil-conserving crops on cropland or to proper terracing of cropland in 1937.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold to persons off the farm in 1936.

(S E A L)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official seal
of the Department of Agriculture to be
affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 7th day
of April, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary.

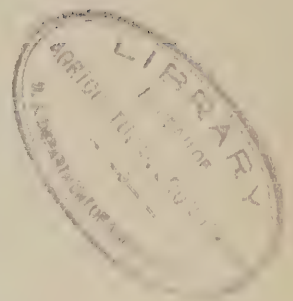
S.R.-B.-101, Amendment 2
United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Adjustment Administration
Southern Division
January 27, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 2



Part IV, Classification of Land Use and Crops of
Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended by adding
the following new subsection (g) to section 32:

(g) Idle cropland on which terraces are constructed in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 27th day
of January, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary.

1.42
SR-B-101 - Pulaski County, Arkansas
Amendment 3

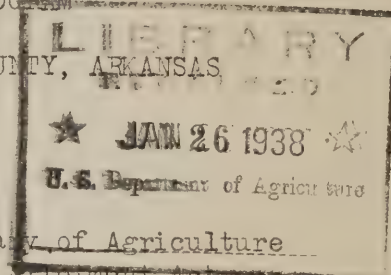
Issued January 3, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101 - PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Amendment 3



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, section 32 of Southern Region Bulletin 101 - Pulaski County, Arkansas, is hereby amended by adding the following new subsection:

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, all adjacent or nearby farm land to which one person holds legal title, all or part of which is field-rented to and operated by other persons, may be covered by one work sheet and one application for payment with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on such land.

The provisions of this Amendment 3 shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be covered by the provisions of the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment Under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1937.

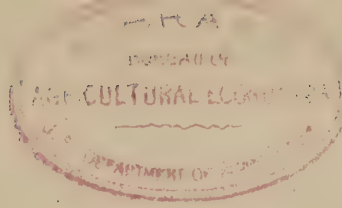
[SEAL]

Done at Washington, D.C., this
3rd day of January, 1938.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

SR-B-101
Amendment 3



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JUL 27 1937
Amend 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 3

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

I

Section 14, Sugarcane for Sugar, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the first paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu of such period a comma and the following:

provided an acreage of cropland on the farm equal to not less than 30 percent of the 1937 sugarcane base for the farm is devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1937. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm, the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall be the percentage of the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar that the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm is of 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm.

II

Section 17, Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops, is amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu of such period a comma and the following:

provided, however, that if a sugarcane base is established for the farm in 1937 the acreage on which such deduction is computed shall not exceed that acreage by which the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops, computed pursuant to this section 17, exceeds 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm.

III

Section 32, Soil-Conserving, is hereby amended by adding the following new subsection (h):

(h) For any farm in the State of Florida for which a sugarcane base is established in 1937 one and one-half acres of land which meets the requirements specified below may be substituted in lieu of an acre of soil-conserving crops:

- (1) On which the top soil is combustible;
- (2) from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937; and
- (3) for which adequate facilities (ditches, pumps, and other necessary equipment) have been maintained (whether constructed or installed in 1937 or earlier) for flooding the land during the 1937 fire hazard season as a protection against the destruction of such top soil by fire.

The facilities required to constitute adequate protection against fire for the purposes of this provision are as follows:

A. An area containing a definite acreage shall be set aside by the producer which meets the requirements set forth in (1), (2), and (3), above. The producer shall furnish the legal description of the land in the area upon which he proposes to carry out the provisions of this subsection (h).

B. Such area shall have constructed thereon lateral ditches, or canals, at least one to every one-half mile, not less than 10 feet in width and in which at all times the water level shall be maintained within 3 feet of the surface of the land. These canals or ditches shall be kept clean of weed growth and free from obstructions in order that they may function properly. The system of lateral canals or ditches shall be connected with main canals of the drainage district in which the property is located. Locks and gates shall be provided to control the water level in the lateral ditches or canals.

C. The banks or dikes on the lateral ditches or canals shall be such as to separate the area upon which fire control is undertaken pursuant to this subsection (h) from other land and thus permit flooding of such area.

D. At all times a sufficient amount of water and sufficient facilities are to be available in order to provide within a period of forty-eight hours at least one inch of water over the whole area or at least three inches of water over any portion of the area between canals or dikes.

E. A fireguard around the area to be controlled shall be provided by disking or plowing a strip not less than 30 feet wide on the outer margin. Such fireguard is to be maintained from the time of the first killing frost until the end of the 1937 fire hazard season.

There may be substituted for such fireguard:

(a) On all or any portion of the area the practice of maintaining the water level within 18 inches of the surface of the soil from the time of the first killing frost until the end of the 1937 fire hazard season; or

(b) portable pumping outfits, one to each 1000 acres or fraction thereof in the fire control area, such portable pumping outfit to consist of a pump of at least 500 gallons per minute capacity, engine to drive same, and at least 1500 feet of pressure hose not less than 5 inches in diameter.

F. As a condition of performance in case fire occurs within the protected area in the 1937 fire hazard season, the producer shall submit evidence to the County Committee as to what use was made of the facilities of the kinds prescribed above together with a full report of the circumstances and conditions pertaining to such fire.

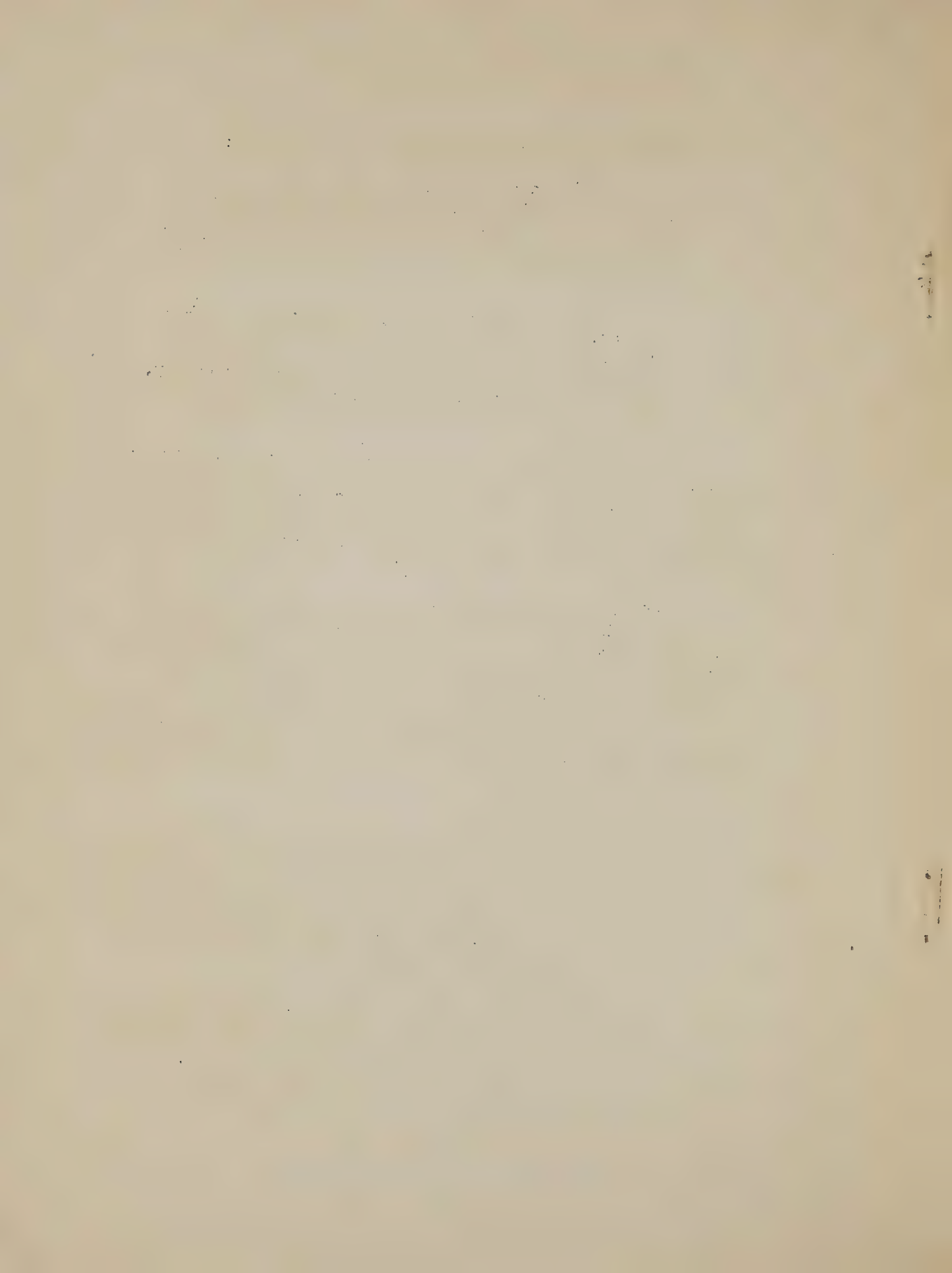
If the County Committee finds reasonable precautions have been taken by the producer to keep fire out of the area during the 1937 fire hazard season or in case fire has broken out in the area in such period and reasonably prompt and effective use of such facilities and equipment was made to control and extinguish the fire, it shall approve the producer's application for payment, provided the other conditions of Southern Region Bulletin 101 applicable in such case have been met.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture to be
affixed in the City of Washington, Dis-
trict of Columbia, this 11th day of
June, 1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101, KEMPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI
Amendment 3



CONTENTS

- I. - Method for dividing the class I payment with respect to farms where there are two or more producers.
- II. - Deletion of the provisions for the formulation by Secretary of rules to govern the issuance of payments in case of death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.
- III. - Division between the outgoing and incoming producers of the class I payment with respect to any soil-depleting crop which under normal conditions would be ready for harvest prior to the termination of the lease or operating agreement during 1937.
- IV. - Conditions under which two or more tracts of land in a county operated by the same person must be covered by separate work sheets and conditions under which such land may be covered by one work sheet.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, Southern Region Bulletin 101, Kemper County, Mississippi, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

I.

Subsection (e), section 15, Division of Class I Payment Where Diversion Was Not Made Ratably, is amended to read as follows:

(e) Division of Class I Payment. On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment which is to be divided among producers on the crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage on the farm devoted in 1937 to such crop(s) except that if no acreage was devoted to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases in 1937, or if the County Committee finds that diversion was not made ratably by all producers on the farm, the portion of such payment to be made to any producer with respect to each soil-depleting base shall be

(1) in the proportion that his contribution to the difference between the respective soil-depleting base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base; or

(2) in the proportion that his acreage share of the respective soil-depleting base bears to such base for the farm.

In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm is devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm, the contribution of each producer in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (c) may be determined by agreement of all producers on the farm provided there is attached to the application for payment a statement signed by each producer on the farm that the contribution of each interested person with respect to each soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is in the same proportion that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop (or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement.

In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm and the contribution of each interested person with respect to any soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is not in the same proportion that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop (or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement, and in cases where the farm to be covered by an application for payment is composed of more than one producer unit and either no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm or the County Committee finds that diversion was not made ratably, the contribution of each such producer may, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge or the Acting Administrative Officer in Charge in the State Office acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) by agreement of all producers on the farm signified in the presence of at least two members of the County Committee, provided such agreement is found by the County Committee to be equitable to all concerned. In any such case there shall be submitted to the State Office, at the time of submission of the application for payment with respect to the farm, a certification signed by each producer in the presence of and approved by at least two members of the County Committee stating that the agreement has been reached voluntarily in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

In cases where the contribution of each producer is to be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) and agreement of all producers is not obtained as outlined above, the County Committee may recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge in the State Office, acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, its determination of the contribution of each producer, such recommendation to set forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

II

The last sentence of subsection (f) of section 15, which reads as follows: "In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.", is deleted.

III

. Subsection (g), section 15, Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During Growing Season, is amended to read as follows:

(g) Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During 1937.-If control of a farm is lost through the expiration of a lease or operating agreement during 1937 the incoming producer shall not be shown as having an interest in the class I payment with respect to any soil-depleting crop which is harvested, or which under normal conditions would be ready for harvest, prior to the termination of the lease or operating agreement; except that if the County Committee finds that both the outgoing producer and the incoming producer have contributed to performance in 1937 with respect to the crop(s) in that soil-depleting base and such producers have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage of such crop(s) the acreage shall be divided according to their agreement (indicated by their signatures on the application for payment), or, if they are unable to agree, the County Committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge in the State, acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be most equitable having due regard to the measure of performance contributed by each producer, and shall support its recommendation by a letter setting forth fully the facts in the case.

IV

Subsection (c) of section 62 is amended to read as follows:

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet. In case an operator rents from the same person a part of a tract of land on shares and the remainder of such tract for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or in case a person rents a part of a tract of land to one or more tenants on shares, and a part of the same tract of land to the same tenant(s) for cash or a fixed commodity payment, all such land may be covered by one work sheet.

(SEAL)

Done at Washington, D.C.,
this 4th day of November, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

Stawall
Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101—AMENDMENT 4

[Amends Sec. 64, Part VI and Sec. 89, Part VIII]

APPEALS

Sections 64 and 89, Southern Region Bulletin 101, are hereby amended to read as follows:

Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his County Committee concerning his farm or ranch in any matter of the kind set forth herein is not equitable may request the County Committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the County Committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the procedure set forth herein.

(a) **Matters Concerning which an Appeal May Be Made:**

(1) Eligibility of person(s) to submit a work sheet or an application for payment.

(2) Eligibility of land to be covered by a work sheet and/or an application for payment.

(3) Any base, yield per acre, productivity index, soil building allowance, soil-building practice, range-building allowance, range-building practice, or grazing capacity.

(4) Division of payments among interested persons.

(5) In addition to the above matters, the State Committee and the Regional Agricultural Appeals Board for the Southern Region may be called on to hear and decide other types of appeals as set forth below.

(b) **Appellate Bodies:** The following bodies will receive, hear, consider, and pass upon appeals cases:

(1) County Appeals Board.

(2) State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

(3) Agricultural Conservation Appeals Board for the Southern Region (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Appeals Board).

(c) **Procedure Governing Appeals:**

(1) Any person interested in a farm or ranch, whether as owner or operator, and having just ground for being dissatisfied with the final recommendation of the County Committee in passing upon any one or more of the matters mentioned in subsection (a) herein regarding such farm or ranch may appeal from such recommendation of the County Committee to the County Appeals Board, which shall consist of the chairman of the County Committee and two persons selected by the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association from among its members who are not members of the County Committee. In case the number of members of

the Board of Directors is not large enough to permit such selection, such two persons shall be selected by the Board of Directors from among the members of Community Committees in the county who are not members of the County Committee or from among the members of the Association who are not members of the County Committee.

(2) When any such final recommendation of the County Committee is not in accord with the contention of the interested person and such person desires to appeal his case, such person shall, within ten calendar days from the date of the final recommendation of the County Committee, give notice in writing to the County Appeals Board of his desire and intention to appeal his case. Following the hearing of any such appeal, the decision of the Board prepared in triplicate shall be concurred in by a majority of its members, and a copy delivered immediately to the appellant or forwarded immediately by mail to his address of record.

(3) If any interested person has just ground for being dissatisfied with the decision of the County Appeals Board and such person desires to appeal his case further, such person shall, within ten calendar days from the date of such decision, give notice in writing to the County Appeals Board of his desire and intention to appeal his case to the State Committee.

(4) In order to perfect his appeal, the appellant shall, within thirty calendar days from the date of the decision of the County Appeals Board, file with such Board *in triplicate* a detailed statement of his contentions, supported *in triplicate* by such material as he may have available. There shall be attached to such statement an exact copy *in triplicate* of each work sheet, application for payment, or other document forming the basis of or which is material to such appeal.

(5) The County Appeals Board shall, within ten calendar days from the date on which the appellant filed such detailed statement, forward the original and one copy of the same to the State Committee together with the original and one copy of its previous findings and recommendation in the case and shall also attach to such detailed statement exact copies *in duplicate* of all available documents material to any issue raised by the appellant, as well as any other material data available to such Board. The County Appeals Board may add to such record *in duplicate* its comments or observations on such detailed statement, in which case a copy of such comments or observations shall be furnished to the appellant, who shall have ten calendar days in which to send to the State Committee *in duplicate* any reply thereto he may desire to make, furnishing at the same time a copy of such reply to the County Appeals Board.

(6) The County Appeals Board may, for good cause shown, extend any time limit fixed in paragraphs (2) to (5) above, but the additional time granted shall not exceed the time which otherwise would obtain.

(7) Upon receipt of the appeal record the State Committee shall promptly set the appeal down for hearing at the earliest practicable date not earlier than fourteen calendar days from the date of such receipt of the appeal record. However, if both the appellant and the chairman of the County Appeals Board indicate in writing, forwarded with the appeal record, (a) that they are willing to have

the appeal heard at an earlier date or alternative dates indicated by them in such writing, the appeal may be heard on such date or any one of such alternative dates, or (b) that they do not desire to appear at the hearing of the appeal, the State Committee may set the appeal down for hearing at any time reasonably convenient to it. The State Committee shall, in writing dated and forwarded to the addresses of record in the regular course of the mail on the day the date for hearing the appeal is set, give notice of the time and place of such hearing to the chairman of the County Appeals Board and the appellant. If the State Committee deems it advisable, it may further develop the case by correspondence or field investigation either before or after the formal hearing, and may hear additional evidence at the State headquarters or at a designated place in the field.

(8) The decision by the State Committee with its recommendation, prepared *in quadruplicate*, shall be concurred in by a majority of the members of the Committee. One copy of such decision and recommendation shall be promptly transmitted to the County Appeals Board, and one copy shall be promptly forwarded to the appellant. In case the appellant is dissatisfied with such decision and recommendation, he may finally appeal the case to the Regional Appeals Board for the Southern Region in care of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., by giving written notice, prepared *in triplicate*, to the State Committee within ten calendar days from the date notice of its decision is addressed and forwarded to such person at the address of record. Such notice must contain or be accompanied by such appellant's comments or arguments against the decision and recommendation of the State Committee. Upon such written notice being filed *in duplicate* with the State Committee, it shall promptly forward the complete original appeal record to the Regional Appeals Board, together with the original of its decision and recommendation in such case and such written notice and comments or arguments.

(9) The State Committee may, for good cause shown, extend any time limit fixed in paragraph (7) or (8) above, but the additional time granted shall not exceed the time which otherwise would obtain.

(10) Individual cases of complaints made by any producer, whether owner, operator, share-tenant, or share-cropper, relating to landlord-tenant questions made or appealed to the State Committee, shall be referred by the State Committee for special attention to a person appointed by the Committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division to make prompt investigations and recommend adjustment of landlord-tenant complaints. Upon receiving the recommendation of such investigator, unless such recommendation has been carried out by the parties concerned in the complaint, the State Committee shall promptly make and record its decision with respect to each such complaint and in writing notify the parties concerned and the County Committee of its decision. If one or more of the parties concerned is not satisfied with the decision, he may in writing, which should be in duplicate, request the State Committee to forward to the Director of the

Southern Division for appropriate action the complete file in the case, including also the findings and report of such investigator. Upon receipt of such request the State Committee shall forward such file to said Director, who may refer any such case with the entire record therein to the Regional Appeals Board for final determination.

(11) The Regional Appeals Board for the Southern Region shall be composed of three members appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture upon nomination by the Director of the Southern Division. The chairman of the Board for each of its sessions shall be that one of the members present who is first named in the order appointing them.

(12) The Secretary of Agriculture upon nomination by the Director of the Southern Division may appoint one or more alternate members of said Board to serve in the order so appointed in place of any member thereof whenever and while such member is absent from duty in the Southern Division, or in case of any vacancy in the membership of said Board until such vacancy is filled and the person appointed thereto has qualified. No alternate shall serve as chairman.

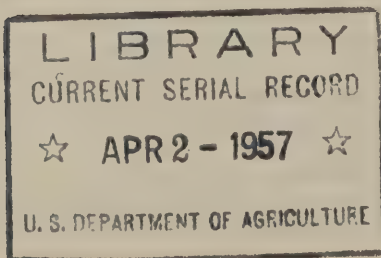
(13) The Regional Appeals Board, acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall promptly and finally pass upon and decide each appeal referred to it by any State Committee within the Southern Region or by the Director of the Southern Division. Final decision of the Regional Appeals Board shall be concurred in by a majority of the members of such Board and recorded in writing. Such decision shall be promptly transmitted to the State Committee *in triplicate* and such Committee shall transmit one copy to the appellant and one copy to the County Committee.

(14) All decisions in appeal cases of a County Appeals Board, a State Committee, or the Regional Appeals Board shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 1937 program. In considering any appeal case, if it appears there are no provisions approved by the Secretary applicable to such case, no decision thereon shall be rendered by any committee or board unless and until applicable provisions are approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. WALLACE, Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, this 25th day of February, 1937.

H A Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.



SRB-101 - Kemper County, Mississippi
Amendment 4

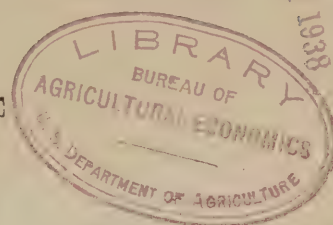
Issued January 3, 1938.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101 - KEMPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Amendment 4



Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Section 62 of Southern Region Bulletin 101, Kemper County, Mississippi, is hereby amended by adding the following new subsection:

(g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this bulletin, all adjacent or nearby farm land to which one person holds legal title, all or part of which is field-rented to and operated by other persons, may be covered by one work sheet and one application for payment with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on such land.

The provisions of this Amendment 4 shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be covered by the provisions of the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment Under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1937.

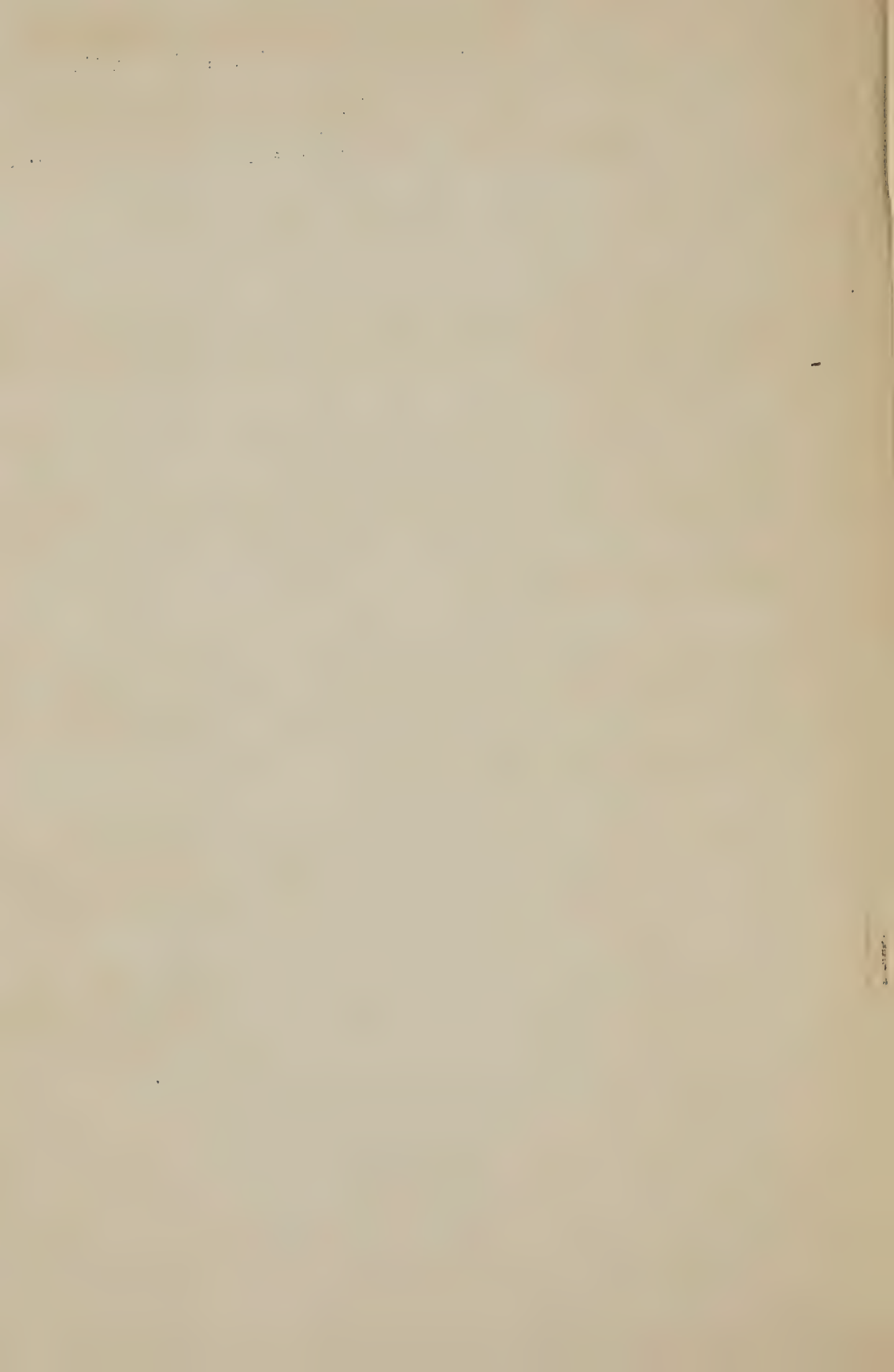
[SEAL]

Done at Washington, D. C., this
3rd day of January, 1938.

Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - AMENDMENT 5

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Part IX, Revised, of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

D - SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WIND EROSION AREA

Section 108. Soil-Building Allowance.---The provisions of this section 108 shall apply in addition to sections 1 and 2. On each farm in the wind erosion area qualifying therefor there may be established an additional soil-building allowance as follows:

(a) Seventy-five (75) cents for each acre of cropland on the farm, with respect to which cropland the County Committee determines that wheat has blown out in 1936 or 1937, that wheat or other crops have failed in 1936 or 1937, or that such land is abandoned because conditions have not been favorable to obtaining a natural or seeded vegetative cover, and that the vegetative cover and trash have disappeared to the extent that such land is susceptible to damage by wind erosion in 1937, provided such acreage does not include any acreage diverted for payment in 1937 and shall not exceed the total acreage of cropland on the farm less the sum of the acreage diverted for payment in 1937 and the soil-conserving base for such farm.

Section 109. Soil-Building Practices.---In addition to those practices listed in section 101, payment will be made for carrying out in 1937 any one or more of the following practices, upon the conditions listed in section 101 and at the following rates:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
31	Sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded in 1937 in combination with or following listing or terracing, either solid in drills, or in rows not over 4 feet apart, on cropland of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108, provided a reasonably good growth is attained, only the heads of the sorghum or seed of the Sudan grass are removed and all the stalks are left on the land, and provided the producer's farming plan provides for such stalks to be left on the land until May 1, 1938, as a protection against wind erosion. (Payment will not be made under practice 28 in combination with this practice.)	Per Acre \$0.50

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Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
32	Sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded in 1937, not in combination with listing or terracing, either solid in drills, or in rows not over 4 feet apart, on cropland of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108, provided a reasonably good growth is attained, only the heads of the sorghum or seed of the Sudan grass are removed and all the stalks are left on the land, and provided the producer's farming plan provides for such stalks to be left on the land until May 1, 1938, as a protection against wind erosion. (Payment will not be made under practice 28 in combination with this practice.)	<u>Per Acre</u> \$0.35
33	Basin listing, when done on cropland in 1937 with approved basin lister which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals, provided the furrows are not more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches in depth. <u>1/</u>	 \$0.20

1/ Where basin listing is done on the contour and the furrows are not more than 4 feet nor less than 2 feet apart and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, such acreage shall be certified under practice 21.

Section 110. Deductions.--No deductions will be made for an increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops or for failure to have the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops from the payment for carrying out one or more of the erosion-preventing soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33, if an additional soil-building allowance is computed in accordance with paragraph (a), section 108, but deductions will be made from such payments on a pro rata basis for administrative expenses of the program in accordance with section 65.

Section 111. Preliminary Payment.--On a preliminary application made on the prescribed form, any producer whose soil-building allowance has been established in accordance with section 108 may receive preliminary payment for carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 covered by such application which he has carried out before June 1, 1937, on land of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108. Such payment shall be 85 percent of the amount computed at the respective rate fixed in the statement of the soil-building practices. Only one such preliminary application may be submitted respecting any particular farm. The amount of such payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such producer

under the complete and final application made by him for payment under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which application shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Bulletin 101, and under such application the appropriate deduction shall be made for administrative expenses in connection with the producer's preliminary application.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, Harry L. Brown, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set his hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, this 3rd day of April, 1937.

Harry L. Brown

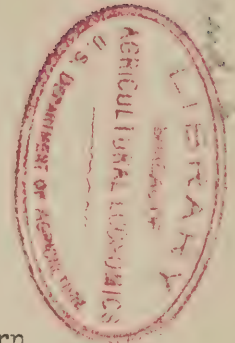
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 6



Part III, Rates and Conditions of Payment, of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended by adding the following new practices and conditions to section 16:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
15	Contour listing or furrowing pasture land, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than 3-1/2 feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of 3-1/2 feet in width for each such furrow.)	\$0.70
16	Ridging pasture land on slopes of two percent or greater, such narrow terraces or ridges to be at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height, and not to exceed one-third of the regular terrace interval.	<u>Per 100</u> <u>linear</u> <u>feet</u> \$0.10
17	Cropland normally devoted to commercial vegetables but which in 1937 is either devoted continuously to a soil-conserving crop, or devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops, and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937, <u>provided</u> that neither the seeding nor the disposition of the soil-conserving crops on such acreage shall be eligible for a class II payment under any other soil-building practice and, <u>provided further</u> that (a) for farms for which the general soil-depleting base was established in part by the growing of crops other than commercial vegetables, payment will not be made on an acreage in excess of the smaller of the following:	

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate Per Acre
	(1) the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1937 from the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936, or (2) the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which general soil-depleting crops are grown in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base for the farm; (b) for farms for which the general soil-depleting base was established by the growing of commercial vegetables only, payment will not be made on acreage in excess of the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base for the farm.	\$8.00

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department
of Agriculture to be affixed in
the City of Washington, District
of Columbia, this 30th day of
March, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

SR-B-101
Amendment 7

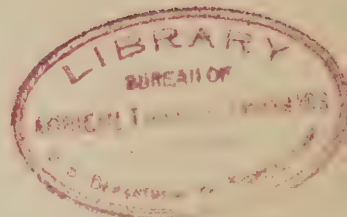
Issued March 24, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 7



Part VI of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

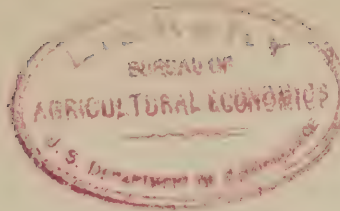
Section 67. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will make available at Sheffield, Alabama, a supply of triple superphosphate (approximately 43 percent superphosphate) which, within the limit of such supply, may, upon request filed with the County Agent on Form SR-123, be obtained for application on the farm in accordance with the provisions of practice number 11. If triple superphosphate is so obtained a deduction of 50 cents for each 16 pounds of available phosphoric acid contained therein shall be made from the soil-building allowance for the farm, and no payment will be made for carrying out practice number 11 with the use of such triple superphosphate.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official seal
of the Department of Agriculture to be
affixed in the City of Washington, Dis-
trict of Columbia this 24th day of
March, 1937.

(SEAL)

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.



JUN 7 1937

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SR-B-101, Amendment 8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - AMENDMENT 8

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Range-Building Practice 56, Section 85, Part VIII of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
56	<u>Tanks and reservoirs.</u> For constructing ponds or reservoirs with adequate spillways by building dams across natural cuts or ditches, creekbeds, or arroyos, in accordance with specifications of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee. (In the case of earthen dams payment will be made for the material used in the fill or dam and for the material excavated but not used in such fill or dam. If masonry dams are constructed in lieu of earthen dams, the cubic yards of earth which would have been required to construct an earthen dam of the length and depth required to hold the same depth of water on the same site shall be computed and payment will be made on the basis of such computed yardage.)	<u>Per</u> <u>Cubic</u> <u>Yard</u> \$0.15

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of
the Department of Agriculture to be affix-
ed in the City of Washington, District of
Columbia, this 30th day of March, 1937.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

May 27, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101 - Amendment 9



Subsection (c) of Section 18 of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(c) The class I payment made in connection with the general base on any farm in the following counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas shall be divided among the interested producers in the same proportion as the crops in such base or the proceeds of such crops are divided under the lease or operating agreement on such farm:

OKLAHOMA: Adair, Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Logan, McClain, Major, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Oklahoma, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Roger Mills, Rogers, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

TEXAS: Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gray, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, and Yoakum.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has here-
unto set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture,
to be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 27th day of May,
1937.

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

SR-B-101, Amendment 10

Issued April 30, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM - SOUTHERN REGION

BULLETIN 101 - AMENDMENT 10

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Part IX, Revised, of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended as follows:

I

The definition of the wind erosion area is amended to read as follows:

WIND EROSION AREA means that area comprising the following counties within the wheat and grain sorghum area, except that counties may be added to the following if recommended by the State Committee before May 15, 1937, and approved by the Secretary.

Texas - Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Kent, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

Oklahoma - Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward.

II

Section 101 is amended by changing Practice No. 27 to read as follows:

Practice:		
Number :	Practices and Conditions	:Rate
27 :	Reestablishment of native grasses by seeding	:Per
:	or sodding in 1937, or the establishment in	:Acre
:	1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses	:
:	or grass and legume mixtures on cropland, or	:
:	non-crop open pasture land, which if in the	:
:	wind erosion area has been contour listed since	:
:	January 1, 1936, in accordance with the method	:
:	outlined in practice 21.	:\$2.50
:		:

III

Section 111 is amended to read as follows:

Preliminary Payment.--On a preliminary application made on Form SR-114, any producer whose soil-building allowance has been established in accordance with section 108 may receive preliminary payment for carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 covered by such application which he has carried out before June 20, 1937, on land of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108. Such payment shall be 85 percent of the amount computed at the respective rate fixed in the statement of the soil-building practices. Only one such preliminary application may be submitted respecting any particular farm. The amount of such payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such producer under the complete and final application made by him on Form SR-109 for payment under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which application shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Bulletin 101, and under such application the appropriate deduction shall be made for administrative expenses in connection with the producer's preliminary application.

(SEAL)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto set
his hand and caused the official seal of the
Department of Agriculture to be affixed in
the City of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 30th day of April, 1937.

H A Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

SR-B-101, Amendment 11

Issued June 30, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 11

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, section 19 of Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended to read as follows:

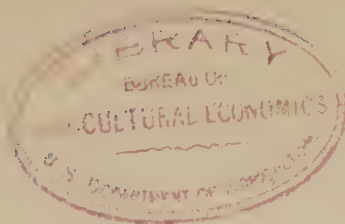
Section 19. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program. - No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.

[SEAL]

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, W. R. Gregg,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture, has
hereunto set his hand and caused the
official seal of the Department of
Agriculture to be affixed in the City
of Washington, District of Columbia,
this 30th day of June, 1937.



Acting Secretary of Agriculture.



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SR-B-101
Amendment 12

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 12

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Part IX, Revised, of Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended by changing subsections (d) and (e) of section 104 to read as follows:

(d) Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or in rows less than 10 feet apart, not harvested for seed or hay.

(e) Any sorghum or millet seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum in rows less than 10 feet apart, grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area), provided a reasonably good growth is attained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, H. A. Wallace,
Secretary of Agriculture, has hereunto
set his hand and caused the official
seal of the Department of Agriculture to
be affixed in the City of Washington,
District of Columbia, this 11th day of
June, 1937.

[SEAL]

H. A. Wallace

Secretary of Agriculture.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101—AMENDMENT 13, REVISED

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Amendment 13 to Southern Region Bulletin 101 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

I

Section 17, Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops, as amended by Amendment 3, is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 17. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.³—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on corpland on any farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of—

(a) the soil-conserving base ⁴ established for the farm and

³ The requirement of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice will be in addition to the requirements under this section 17.

⁴ For any farm having a sugarcane base in 1937 the soil-conserving base shall not be less than 30 per cent of the sugarcane base for such farm.

(b) the sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, tobacco, peanut, and general bases,

a deduction will be made from any payment (other than a rice payment) which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum, provided, however, that if a sugarcane base is established for the farm in 1937 the acreage on which such deduction is computed shall not exceed that acreage by which the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops, computed pursuant to this section 17, exceeds 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm.

II

Subsection (h), section 18, Division of Class I Payment Where Diversion Was Not Made Ratably, is amended to read as follows:

(h) **Division of Class I Payment.**—On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment which is to be divided among producers on the crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage on the farm devoted in 1937 to such crop(s) except that if no acreage was devoted to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases in 1937, or if the County Committee finds that diversion was not made ratably by all producers on the farm, the portion of such payment to be made to any producer with respect to each soil-depleting base shall be

(1) in the proportion that his contribution to the difference between the respective soil-depleting base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base; or

(2) in the proportion that his acreage share of the respective soil-depleting base bears to such base for the farm.

In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm is devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm, the contribution of each producer in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) may be determined by agreement of all producers on the farm signified in the presence of at least two members of the County Committee, provided the contribution of each interested person with respect to each soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is in the same proportion that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop (or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement.

In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm the contribution of each interested person with respect to any soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is *not* in the same proportion that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop

(or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement, and in cases where the farm to be covered by an application for payment is composed of more than one producer unit and either no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm or the County Committee finds that diversion was not made ratably, the contribution of each such producer may, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge or the Acting Administrative Officer in Charge in the State Office acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) by agreement of all producers on the farm signified in the presence of at least two members of the County Committee, provided such agreement is found by the County Committee to be equitable to all concerned. In any such case there shall be submitted to the State Office, at the time of submission of the application for payment with respect to the farm, a certification signed by each producer in the presence of and approved by at least two members of the County Committee stating that the agreement has been reached voluntarily in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

In cases where the contribution of each producer is to be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) and agreement of all producers is not obtained as outlined above, the County Committee may recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Office in Charge in the State Office, acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, its determination of the contribution of each producer, such recommendation to set forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

III

The last sentence of subsection (i) of section 18, which reads as follows: "In case of the death or incompetency of a producer occurring during the period of performance under the 1937 program, class I and class II payments shall be made or withheld in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary.", is deleted.

IV

Subsection (j), section 18, Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During Growing Season, is amended to read as follows:

(j) **Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During 1937.**—If control of a farm is lost through the expiration of a lease or operating agreement during 1937 the incoming producer shall not be shown as having an interest in the class I payment with respect to any soil-depleting crop which is harvested, or which under normal conditions would be ready for harvest, prior to the termination of the lease or operating agreement; except that if the County Committee finds that both the outgoing producer and the incoming producer have contributed to performance in 1937 with respect to the crop(s) in that soil-depleting base and such producers have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage of such crop(s) the acreage

shall be divided according to their agreement (indicated by their signatures on the application for payment), or, if they are unable to agree, the County Committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge in the State, acting with the advice and consent of the State Committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be most equitable having due regard to the measure of performance contributed by each producer, and shall support its recommendation by a letter setting forth fully the facts in the case.

V

Subsection (c) of section 62 is amended to read as follows:

(c) If two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet. In case an operator rents from the same person a part of a tract of land on shares and the remainder of such tract for cash, or in case a person rents a part of a tract of land to one or more tenants on shares and a part of the same tract of land to the same tenant(s) for cash, all such land may be covered by one work sheet.

VI

Section 63, Multiple Farm Holdings, is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 63. Multiple Farm Holdings.--If any person making application for payment in a county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the same county which are not covered by an application for payment (other than an "Application for Payment with Respect to Rice Farms", Form SR-128) under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the County Committee a showing as to the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the County Committee has reason to believe that the information with respect to any soil-depleting crop on any such farm is incorrect, it shall cause such check to be made as it deems necessary, and if it finds that an understatement of soil-depleting crops has been made it shall cause the acreage of all soil-depleting crops on all such farms to be measured.

The procedure for determining whether a deduction should be made from the payment which otherwise would be made to the producer in question because of non-performance on such farms shall be as follows:

(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 acreage of cotton, each kind of tobacco, commercial peanuts, and crops in the general base by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton, each kind of tobacco, peanut, and general bases by the respective rate per acre (determined

pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 63 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 63, such excess shall be deducted first from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in such county covered by an application for payment, and the remainder from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State.

(d) The procedure outlined in this section 63 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.

VII

Soil-building practice number 31 appearing in section 109 of part IX, revised, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

Where land is listed or furrowed (other than contour listing or furrowing, or basin listing) in connection with practice number 31, and a reasonably good growth of the sorghum or Sudan grass is not obtained because of insects, hail, drouth, or other unfavorable weather conditions, two-fifths of such acreage shall nevertheless qualify under practice number 31, thus providing a payment of twenty cents per acre for such listing or furrowing.

NOTE

The following typographical errors appear in the printed pamphlet edition of Southern Region Bulletin 101 but did not appear in the original or in the print in the Federal Register of January 5, 1937:

(1) On page 7, practice number 13, the figure "30" should read "50", the paragraph correctly reading as follows:

Practice number	Practices and conditions	Rate
13	Manganese sulphate applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 50 pounds per acre----- (per 100 pounds)---	\$2. 00

(2) On page 20, in paragraph (1) of subsection (f) of section 62, the words "each person" should read "such person", the paragraph correctly reading as follows:

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in a county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the sig-

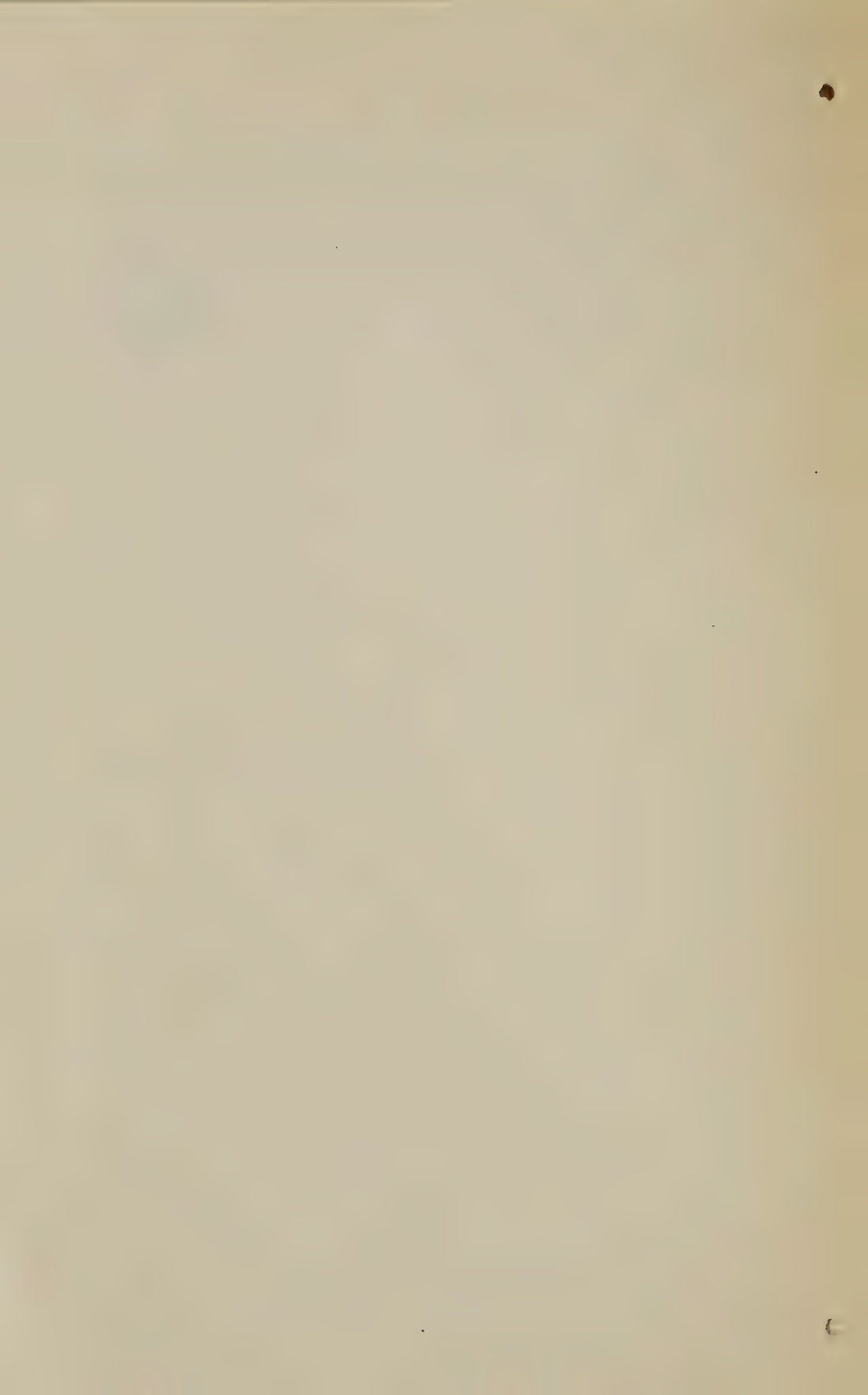
nature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of August, 1937. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.



M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.



SR-B-101, Amendment 14

Issued June 23, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 14

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Part IX, Revised, of Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

Section 111 is amended to read as follows:

Preliminary Payment.- On a preliminary application made on Form SR-114, any producer whose soil-building allowance has been established in accordance with section 108 may receive preliminary payment for carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 covered by such application which he has carried out before July 1, 1937, on land of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108. Such payment shall be 85 percent of the amount computed at the respective rate fixed in the statement of the soil-building practices. Only one such preliminary application may be submitted respecting any particular farm. The amount of such payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such producer under the complete and final application made by him on Form SR-109 for payment under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which application shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Bulletin 101, and under such application the appropriate deduction shall be made for administrative expenses in connection with the producer's preliminary application.

(Seal)

Done at Washington, D. C., this
23rd day of June, 1937. Witness
my hand and the seal of the
Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

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SBR-101

Amendment 17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 17

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end of section 62 the following new subsection:

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this bulletin, all adjacent or nearby farm land to which one person holds legal title, all or part of which is field-rented to and operated by other persons, may be covered by one work sheet and one application for payment with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on such land.

The provisions of this Amendment 17 and of Amendment 16 shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be covered by the provisions of the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment Under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1937.

Done at Washington, D. C., this
23rd day of December, 1937.
Witness my hand and the seal of
the Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

Issued December 31, 1937

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 18

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Southern Region Bulletin 101, as amended, is hereby further amended by deleting practice number 51, section 85, and substituting in lieu thereof the following practice number 51:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
51	Reseeding by deferred grazing.-- For withholding twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch from grazing for a period of 6 months, beginning May 1, 1937, or beginning with the start of forage growth in the spring of 1937, except that credit for this practice may be given where the State committee finds, after considering all available facts and the recommendation of the county committee, that reseedling has been accomplished even though the grazing has been deferred less than 6 months but more than 165 calendar days from May 1, 1937, or the start of forage growth. (If grazing is deferred on less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch, a proportionate payment will be made.) Payment will not be made for this practice if the operator permits the remainder of the range land on the ranch to be over-grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land.	One-third (1/3) of the range building allowance.

The provisions of this Amendment 18 shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be covered by the provisions of the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment Under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1937.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 31st day of December, 1937. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

H. A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture.

SRB-101
Amendment 19



Issued September 3, 1938

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Amendment 19

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under Section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Southern Region Bulletin 101, as Amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following at the end of subparagraph (2), section (h), of section 18 thereof:

"If (1) no acreage was devoted to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting base(s) in 1937, (2) only one producer is entitled to share in that portion of the class I payment with respect to such base(s), and (3) only one producer is entitled to receive payment for furnishing the land, workstock and equipment, that portion of the class I payment to be made to any producer with respect to the soil-depleting base(s) in connection with which there is no acreage devoted to the crop(s) in 1937 shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection (h) and that portion of the class I payment to be made to any producer with respect to the soil-depleting base(s) in connection with which there is acreage devoted to crop(s) in 1937 shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base(s) in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection (h) or in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage on the farm devoted in 1937 to such crop(s)."

The provisions of this Amendment 19 shall be effective as of October 14, 1937, so as to be covered by the provisions of the "Order Increasing the Allowances, Deductions, and Rates of Payment Under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in the East Central, Northeast, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions" issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 14, 1937.

Done at Washington, D. C., this
3rd day of September, 1938. Wit-
ness my hand and the seal of the
Department of Agriculture.

(S E A L)

M. L. Wilson

Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
SOUTHERN DIVISION

1937 AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM
SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101, AS AMENDED

A compilation of Southern Region Bulletin 101 and the parts, amendments, and announcements relating thereto. All material added by the amendments and announcements to said bulletin is enclosed in black brackets and is identified in footnotes. There appears in the appendix a complete list of all bulletins, parts thereto, amendments, announcements, and forms (SR and SRM) used in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program for the Southern Region.

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Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, payments will be made, in connection with the effectuation of the purposes of section 7 (a) of said Act for 1937, in accordance with provisions of this Southern Region Bulletin 101 and such modifications or other provisions as may hereafter be made.

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program has been developed in accordance with the provisions of sections 8, 15, and 16 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, but the payment of any benefits pursuant to the provisions of this bulletin is contingent

upon such appropriation, if any, as the Congress of the United States may hereafter make for such purpose, and the amounts of such payments will be finally determined by such appropriation and the extent of participation in the program. The rates of payment and the allowances herein set forth are computed upon the basis of an appropriation of \$500,000,000 for the 1937 program and 85 percent participation by farmers in all regions. Such rates of payment, deductions, and allowances may be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of participation, but such variations will not be in excess of 10 percent.

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program (hereinafter referred to as the 1937 program) in the Southern Region, the term—

SECRETARY means the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

SOUTHERN REGION means the area included in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

SOUTHERN DIVISION means the division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in charge of the 1937 program in the Southern Region.

STATE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as State committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the State in which such committee is selected to act.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION, hereinafter referred to as county association, means the association of producers in a county authorized by the Secretary to assist in the administration of the 1937 program in such county.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as county committee, means the group of persons designated to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in the county in which such committee is selected to act.

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter referred to as community committee, means the group of persons designated for a community within a county to assist the Secretary in the administration of the 1937 program in such community.

PERSON means an individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, and, wherever applicable, a State, a political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof, or any other governmental agency that may be designated by the Secretary.

OWNER means a person who (1) owns land which is not rented to another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (2) rents land from another for cash or a fixed commodity payment, or (3) is purchasing land on installments of cash or one or more commodities.

OPERATOR means a person who as owner is operating a farm and is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops, or who as share-tenant is operating a whole farm and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-TENANT means a person other than an owner or share-cropper who is working a farm in whole or in part and is entitled under a written or oral lease or agreement to receive a portion of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

SHARE-CROPPER means a person who works a producer unit under the supervision of an operator and is entitled under a written or oral agreement or State law to receive for his labor a share of any or all of the crops produced thereon or of the proceeds of such crops.

PRODUCER means an owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper.

FARM means *all* land which in 1937 is operated by a person with labor, workstock, and farm machinery substantially separate from that for any other land except that the parts of such land having separate owners shall be considered as separate farms.

PRODUCER UNIT means any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which in 1937 one or more crops are planted or grown and which is farmed by (1) an owner with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (2) a share-tenant with his own or his family's labor or with hired labor other than one or more share-croppers, or (3) a share-cropper.

CROPLAND means all farm land which is tillable and on which at least one crop of any kind other than wild hay was harvested or planted for harvest at some time between January 1, 1930, and January 1, 1937, and all other farm land devoted on January 1, 1937, to bearing or non-bearing orchards or vineyards other than those abandoned.

TOTAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops except rice.

COTTON SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as cotton base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of cotton.

TOBACCO SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as tobacco base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of a particular kind of tobacco.

PEANUT SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as peanut base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of commercial peanuts, which shall be construed to mean only those peanuts separated from the vines by mechanical means and from which the principal part of the production is normally sold to persons off the farm.

SUGARCANE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as sugarcane base, means the acreage established for the farm as the acreage used for the production of sugarcane for sugar in 1937, subject to the provisions of section 48 herein.

RICE SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as rice base, means the acreage allocated to the farm in 1937 by all producers interested in the production of rice on the farm in 1937.

GENERAL SOIL-DEPLETING BASE, hereinafter referred to as general base, means the acreage established for the farm as that normally used thereon for the production of all soil-depleting crops *except* cotton, tobacco, commercial peanuts, rice, and sugarcane for sugar.

SOIL-CONSERVING BASE means the acreage of all soil-conserving crops established as normal for the farm.

CLASS I PAYMENT means the payment for diversion of acreage from any soil-depleting base and also any payment made with respect to sugarcane for sugar or rice.

CLASS II PAYMENT means the payment for carrying out any soil-building practice approved by the Secretary.

SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any farm means the largest amount of money that will be paid as a class II payment for the farm.

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS means the acreage in tree fruits, cultivated nut trees, vineyards, or bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, from which the principal part of the production is normally sold, including also the acreage of young non-bearing orchards from which the principal part of the production will be sold in 1937 or later.

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLES means the acreage of vegetables or truck crops (including Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, sweet corn, melons, cantaloupes, and strawberries, but excluding sweet corn for canning and peas for canning) from which the principal part of the production was sold to persons off the farm in 1936.

ANIMAL UNIT means one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, two calves, two colts, or the equivalent thereof.

PART II. SOIL-BUILDING ALLOWANCE

SECTION 1. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Earn a Class I Payment.—On any farm for which a cotton, tobacco, peanut, or sugarcane base is or can be established or on which the general base exceeds the home-consumption needs for the farm, or in connection with which a rice allocation is made, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$10.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) \$1.00 for each acre of the soil-conserving base plus \$1.00 for each acre diverted for payment in 1937;

(b) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937;

(c) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;

(d) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936; and

(e) Twenty-five (25) cents for each acre of fenced non-crop open pasture land which is in excess of one-half of the cropland and which has a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

SECTION 2. Soil-building Allowance for Farms Which May Not Earn a Class I Payment.—On any farm for which no cotton, tobacco, peanut, or sugarcane base can be established and on which the acreage of food and feed crops for home-consumption needs is as great or greater than the general base which is or can be established for the farm and in connection with which no rice allocation is made, the soil-building allowance will be the sum of the following items or \$20.00, whichever is the greater:

(a) Sixty-five (65) cents for each acre of cropland or \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base, whichever amount is the greater;

(b) \$1.00 for each acre in commercial orchards on the farm on January 1, 1937;

(c) \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which *only one* crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936;

(d) \$2.00 for each acre of cropland on which *two or more* crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936; and

(e) Twenty-five (25) cents for each acre of fenced non-crop open pasture land which is in excess of one-half of the cropland and which has a carrying capacity during the normal pasture season of at least one animal unit for each five acres.

PART III. RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

Payments will be made in connection with the utilization in 1937 of the land on any farm in the Southern Region, at the rates and subject to the conditions set forth herein, provided that no payment will be made for any change in the use of such land which involves the destruction in 1937 of any food, fiber, or feed grain.

SECTION 11. Cotton.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the cotton base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of 5 cents for each pound of the normal per acre cotton yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 35 percent of such base, except that if such base is 5.7 acres or less payment may be made for diverting all or any part of such base not to exceed 2 acres.

(b) But if the acreage of cotton on any farm in 1937 exceeds the cotton base for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 11.

SECTION 12. Tobacco.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the tobacco base on any farm in 1937 at the rate per pound of

(1) 5 cents for flue-cured or Burley

(2) 6 cents for Georgia-Florida Type 62

(3) 3 cents for Georgia-Florida Type 45 or any other kind of tobacco,

for each pound of the normal per acre tobacco yield as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 30 percent of the base in the case of Georgia-Florida Type 62 and 25 percent of the base in the case of any other kind of tobacco.

(b) But if the acreage of any kind of tobacco on any farm in 1937 exceeds the tobacco base for that kind of tobacco on such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre for such kind of tobacco determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 12.

SECTION 13. Commercial Peanuts.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the peanut base on any farm in 1937 at the rate of 1½ cents for each pound of the normal per acre yield of commercial peanuts as adjusted for the farm on an acreage not to exceed 15 percent of such base.

(b) But if the acreage of commercial peanuts on any farm in 1937 exceeds the peanut base for such farm, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number

of such excess acres by the rate per acre determined for the farm under subsection (a) of this section 13.

SECTION 14. Sugarcane for Sugar.—(a) A class I payment will be made with respect to any farm on which sugarcane for sugar is grown in 1937 not in excess of the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for the farm in an amount per acre equal to 12½ cents for each 100 pounds, raw value, of sugar commercially recoverable from the normal yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm [provided an acreage of cropland on the farm equal to not less than 30 percent of the 1937 sugarcane base for the farm is devoted to soil-conserving crops in 1937. If the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm, the payment with respect to sugarcane for sugar shall be the percentage of the payment which otherwise would be made with respect to sugarcane for sugar that the acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm is of 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm].¹

The acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for any farm will be the sugarcane base for such farm, unless the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 exceeds the acreage determined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to be required with normal yields to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. If the estimated total acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 exceeds the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar, the acreage allotment for the farm shall be that percentage of the sugarcane base for such farm which is computed by dividing the acreage so determined to be required to produce 260,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar by the estimated total of the acreage of sugarcane for sugar in 1937 and multiplying such result by 100. Such percentage of the sugarcane base for the farm shall become the acreage allotment of sugarcane for sugar for such farm.

SECTION 15. General Soil-Depleting Base.—(a) A class I payment will be made for each acre diverted from the general base on any farm in 1937, subject to the following provisions:

(1) Such payment will be made for diverting such part of such base as is in excess of the home-consumption needs for the farm but in no case will such payment be made on an acreage in excess of 15 percent of such base.

(2) The rate of such payment per acre shall be \$9.00 on the average for the United States, varying among States, counties, and individual farms as the productivity of the cropland used for the production of the crops in such base varies from the average productivity of all such cropland in the United States.

(b) If the 1937 acreage of crops in the general base for any farm exceeds such base or the acreage of such crops needed to meet home-consumption needs for the farm, whichever is the greater, a deduction will be made in an amount equal to the result obtained by multiplying the number of such excess acres by the rate per acre established for the farm pursuant to subsection (a) of this section 15.

SECTION 16. Soil-Building Practices.²—A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-

¹ Amendment 3, issued by the Secretary, June 11, 1937.

² The provisions of this section 16 do not apply to counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas designated by the Secretary, respecting which separate provisions will be made.

building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 16, *provided* (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; and (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
1	Alfalfa or kudzu planted on cropland in 1937----- (per acre)---	\$2. 50
2	Red, mammoth, sweet, alsike, white, bur or crimson clover, lespedeza, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, or legume mixture, ¹ seeded on cropland in 1937----- (per acre)---	1. 50
3	Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, crotalaria, beggar weed, or other locally adapted summer legume excluding lespedeza, grown on cropland in 1937 and the leaves, stems, and vines plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained----- (per acre)---	2. 00
4	Crimson or bur clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, or other locally adapted winter legume, plowed under in 1937, provided a reasonably good growth is attained or lespedeza left on the land except that the seed may be harvested (per acre)---	1. 00
5	Green manure crop, including rye, oats, barley, wheat, Italian rye grass, or mixtures of two or more of these plowed under as green manure after making a reasonable growth (not less than two months' growth) in the spring of 1937, provided that such crop has not gone through the dough stage----- (per acre)---	1. 00
6	Annual grasses, or a mixture of one or more annual grasses with one or more legumes, turned under in 1937 as green manure following truck or vegetable crops, or turned under in 1937 in orchards or vineyards, provided such green manure crop attained a reasonably good growth (not less than two months' growth)----- (per acre)---	1. 00
7	Any sorghum, Sudan grass, or millet (or, in a cropping rotation, mixtures of grasses and/or legumes), grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land or plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained----- (per acre)---	1. 00
8	Establishment of permanent pasture of perennial grasses, or any pasture grass and legume mixture, on crop land or non-crop open pasture land in 1937----- (per acre)---	3. 00
9	Forest trees, including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937----- (per acre)---	5. 00
10	Ground limestone or its equivalent ² applied on soil conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 500 pounds per acre if applied in rows or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast. (per 100 pounds)---	. 07
11	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent ³ applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 400 pounds per acre----- (per 100 pounds)---	. 50

¹ Mixture of legumes listed in practice No. 2 and non-legumes will be eligible for a payment of \$1.50 per acre, provided such legumes are seeded at a rate equal to at least fifty (50) percent of the normal rate for such legumes.

² For example, five hundred pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.

³ For example, one hundred pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
12	Basic slag applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount less than 100 pounds or in excess of 600 pounds per acre. (per 100 pounds)---	\$0. 35
13	Manganese sulphate applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 50 pounds per acre.----- (per 100 pounds)---	2. 00
14	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.----- (per 100 feet)---	. 40
[15]	Contour listing or furrowing pasture land, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than 3½ feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of 3½ feet in width for each such furrow)----- (per acre)---	. 70
[16]	Ridging pasture land on slopes of two percent or greater, such narrow terraces or ridges to be at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height, and not to exceed one-third of the regular terrace interval.----- (per 100 linear feet)---	. 10
[17]	Cropland normally devoted to commercial vegetables but which in 1937 is either devoted continuously to a soil-conserving crop, or devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops, and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937, <i>provided</i> that neither the seeding nor the disposition of the soil-conserving crops on such acreage shall be eligible for a class II payment under any other soil-building practice and, <i>provided further</i> that	
	[a] for farms for which the general soil-depleting base was established in part by the growing of crops other than commercial vegetables, payment will not be made on an acreage in excess of the smaller of the following:	
	[(1) the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1937 from the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables were grown in 1936, or	
	[(2) the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which general soil-depleting crops are grown in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base for the farm;	
	[b] for farms for which the general soil-depleting base was established by the growing of commercial vegetables only, payment will not be made on acreage in excess of the acreage determined by subtracting the acreage on the farm on which commercial vegetables are grown in 1937 from the general soil-depleting base for the farm.----- (per acre)---	8. 00] ⁴

⁴ Amendment 6, issued by the Secretary, March 30, 1937.

[SECTION 17. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops.³—If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on any farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of—

- [(a) the soil-conserving base ⁴ established for the farm and
- [(b) the sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, tobacco, peanut, and general bases,

³ The requirement of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice will be in addition to the requirements under this section 17.

⁴ For any farm having a sugarcane base in 1937 the soil-conserving base shall not be less than 30 percent of the sugarcane base for such farm.

a deduction will be made from any payment (other than a rice payment) which otherwise would be made with respect to the farm in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on the farm in 1937 is less than such sum, provided, however, that if a sugarcane base is established for the farm in 1937 the acreage on which such deduction is computed shall not exceed that acreage by which the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops, computed pursuant to this section 17, exceeds 30 percent of the sugarcane base for the farm.】⁵

SECTION 18. Division of Payments.—Class I and class II payments made with respect to any farm shall be divided as follows:

(a) **Class I payment.**—The class I payment except as indicated in the remaining subsections of this section 18 shall be divided—

(1) Thirty-seven and one-half (37½) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(2) Twelve and one-half (12½) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(3) Fifty (50) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in those soil-depleting crops, or the proceeds of such crops, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

(b) **Tobacco.**—The class I payment made with respect to the tobacco base shall be divided as follows:

(1) Fifteen (15) percent to the producer who furnishes the land;

(2) Fifteen (15) percent to the producer who furnishes the workstock and equipment;

(3) Seventy (70) percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1937 in the tobacco crop, or the proceeds of such crop, in connection with which the class I payment is made.

【(c) **General crops in designated counties.**—The class I payment made in connection with the general base on any farm in the following counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas shall be divided among the interested producers in the same proportion as the crops in such base or the proceeds of such crops are divided under the lease or operating agreement on such farm:

【OKLAHOMA: Adair, Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Custer, Delaware, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Logan, McClain, Major, Mayes, Noble, Nowata, Oklahoma, Osage, Ottawa, Pawnee, Payne, Roger Mills, Rogers, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washington, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

【TEXAS: Armstrong, Bailey, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Deaf Smith, Floyd, Gray, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hutchinson, Lipscomb, Lubbock, Moore, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, and Yoakum.】⁶

(d) **Sugarcane for sugar.**—The class I payment made in connection with the sugarcane base on any farm shall be divided among the interested producers in the same proportion as the crop or the proceeds

⁵ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937 (Superseding provisions contained in amendment 13, executed by the Secretary, August 4, 1937).

⁶ Amendment 9, issued by the Secretary, May 27, 1937.

of such crop are divided under the lease or operating agreement on such farm.

(e) **Class II payment.**—The class II payment with respect to the acreage on which any approved soil-building practice is carried out on any farm shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred the expense in 1937 of carrying out such soil-building practice; if the county committee determines that two or more producers have shared in the expense incurred in carrying out such practice on the farm, the class II payment calculated for the particular acreage with respect to which such producers shared in such expense shall be divided equally among them.

(f) **Reckoning payments without regard to claims.**—Any share of the class I or class II payments shall be computed and paid without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

(g) **Changes in leasing or cropping arrangement.**—If the Secretary, upon the basis of an investigation by the State committee, finds that any person has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement for the farm or has adopted any other device for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such persons any payment to which tenants or share-croppers would be entitled if the 1936 leasing or cropping arrangement were in effect for 1937, the amount of any payment which otherwise would be made to such person may be withheld in whole or in part.

[(h) **Division of Class I Payment.**—On farms where there are two or more producers, that portion of the class I payment which is to be divided among producers on the crop-share basis shall be divided among the producers entitled to share in the soil-depleting crop(s) in such base in the proportion that the acreage share of each such producer bears to the total acreage on the farm devoted in 1937 to such crop(s) except that if no acreage was devoted to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases in 1937, or if the county committee finds that diversion was not made ratably by all producers on the farm, the portion of such payment to be made to any producer with respect to each soil-depleting base shall be

[(1) in the proportion that his contribution to the difference between the respective soil-depleting base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base bears to the total difference between such base and the 1937 acreage of the crop(s) in such base; or

[(2) in the proportion that his acreage share of the respective soil-depleting base bears to such base for the farm.

[In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm is devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm, the contribution of each producer in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) may be determined by agreement of all producers on the farm signified in the presence of at least two members of the county committee, provided the contribution of each interested person with respect to each soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is in the same proportion

that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop (or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement.

[In cases where the farm is composed of only one producer unit and no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm and the contribution of each interested person with respect to any soil-depleting base in connection with which a payment is made is *not* in the same proportion that such person would have shared in that soil-depleting crop (or the proceeds thereof) under the lease or operating agreement, and in cases where the farm to be covered by an application for payment is composed of more than one producer unit and either no acreage on the farm was devoted in 1937 to the crop(s) in one or more soil-depleting bases established for such farm or the county committee finds that diversion was not made ratably, the contribution of each such producer may, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge or the Acting Administrative Officer in Charge in the State office acting with the advice and consent of the State committee, be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) by agreement of all producers on the farm signified in the presence of at least two members of the county committee, provided such agreement is found by the county committee to be equitable to all concerned. In any such case there shall be submitted to the State office, at the time of submission of the application for payment with respect to the farm, a certification signed by each producer in the presence of and approved by at least two members of the county committee stating that the agreement has been reached voluntarily in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

[In cases where the contribution of each producer is to be determined in accordance with the provisions of either paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this subsection (h) and agreement of all producers is not obtained as outlined above, the county committee may recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge in the State office, acting with the advice and consent of the State committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, its determination of the contribution of each producer, such recommendation to set forth fully the facts upon which such recommendation is based.]⁷

(i) **Abandonment, foreclosure, death, etc.**—If prior to harvest a producer voluntarily ceases to cultivate, sells, abandons, or through his own fault or neglect loses control of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class 1 payment may be made, such producer shall not be entitled to such payment or any share therein and whoever succeeds him and as such successor is entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be, provided that by agreement of such producer and such successor person or persons (such agreement to be indicated or confirmed by their signatures on the application for payment) the acreage of such crop may be divided between them and such payment may be divided between them accordingly. In no case shall any person who as a result of attachment, foreclosure, or other legal process comes into possession of any soil-depleting crop in connection with which a class 1 payment may be made or the land on which such crop was planted be entitled to any share in such class 1

⁷ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937.

payment if the producer previously entitled to such crop or to share in it or its proceeds did not voluntarily abandon such crop, and the producer so dispossessed shall be entitled to such payment or to share therein, as the case may be.

[(j) Lease or Operating Agreement Expiring During 1937.]—If control of a farm is lost through the expiration of a lease or operating agreement during 1937 the incoming producer shall not be shown as having an interest in the class I payment with respect to any soil-depleting crop which is harvested, or which under normal conditions would be ready for harvest, prior to the termination of the lease or operating agreement; except that if the county committee finds that both the outgoing producer and the incoming producer have contributed to performance in 1937 with respect to the crop(s) in that soil-depleting base and such producers have agreed upon a division between them of the acreage of such crop(s) the acreage shall be divided according to their agreement (indicated by their signatures on the application for payment), or, if they are unable to agree, the county committee shall recommend, subject to the approval of the Administrative Officer in Charge in the State, acting with the advice and consent of the State committee, and the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, the division of such acreage between such persons on the basis found by it to be most equitable having due regard to the measure of performance contributed by each producer, and shall support its recommendation by a letter setting forth fully the facts in the case.⁸

[SECTION 19. Payments Restricted to Effectuation of Purposes of the Program.]—No person shall be entitled to receive or retain any part of any payment if such person has adopted any practice which the Secretary determines tends to defeat any of the purposes of the 1937 program, or if such person has offset, or through any scheme or device whatsoever, such as but not limited to operating by or through or participating in the operation of a firm, partnership, association, corporation, estate, or trust, has participated in offsetting, or has benefited or is in position to benefit by such offsetting, in whole or in part, the performance rendered in respect of which such payment would otherwise be made.⁹

PART IV. CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS¹⁰

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

SECTION 31. Soil-depleting.—Land on which any of the following crops are harvested shall, except as provided in section 33 of this part IV, be regarded as devoted to the production of soil-depleting crops for the year in which such crops are harvested. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in the checking of performance the acreage of land which is devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

- (a) Corn (field, sweet corn, or popcorn).
- (b) Cotton.
- (c) Tobacco.

⁸ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937.

⁹ Amendment 11, issued by the Secretary, June 30, 1937.

¹⁰ The provisions of this part IV do not apply to counties in western Oklahoma and western Texas designated by the Secretary, respecting which separate provisions will be made.

- (d) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).
- (e) Rice.
- (f) Sugarcane.
- (g) Truck and vegetable crops, including melons and strawberries.
- (h) Peanuts harvested for nuts.
- (i) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, millets, broomcorn, or Sudan grass, harvested for grain, seed, or forage.
- (j) Small grains harvested for grain or hay (wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, or any mixture of any of these).

SECTION 32. Soil-conserving.—Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop except that any land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in section 33 of this part IV. Any acre on which two or more soil-conserving crops are grown in the same year shall not be counted as more than one acre of soil-conserving crops.

- (a) **Legumes**, including vetch, winter peas, clovers, alfalfa, kudzu, lespedeza, soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas.
- (b) **Peanuts**, if pastured.
- (c) **Grasses**, including Dallis, Natal, rye grass, timothy, orchard, Bermuda, and carpet, or grass mixtures.
- (d) **Grain sorghums (seeded solid), sweet sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass**, not harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghums planted in rows and plowed under.
- (e) **Cover crops**, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, and grain mixtures, not cut for grain or hay, provided a reasonably good growth is left on the land or plowed under.
- (f) **Forest trees**, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.
- [(g) **Idle cropland** on which terraces are constructed in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land.]¹¹
- [(h) **Any farm in the State of Florida for which a sugarcane base is established in 1937 one and one-half acres of land which meets the requirements specified below may be substituted in lieu of an acre of soil-conserving crops:**

- [(1) **On which the top soil is combustible;**
- [(2) **from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937;**
- and
- [(3) **for which adequate facilities (ditches, pumps, and other necessary equipment) have been maintained (whether constructed or installed in 1937 or earlier) for flooding the land during the 1937 fire hazard season as a protection against the destruction of such top soil by fire.**

[(The facilities required to constitute adequate protection against fire for the purposes of this provision are as follows:

[(A. An area containing a definite acreage shall be set aside by the producer which meets the requirements set forth in (1), (2), and (3), above. The producer shall furnish the legal description of the land

¹¹ Amendment 2, issued by the Secretary, January 27, 1937.

in the area upon which he proposes to carry out the provisions of this subsection (h).

[B. Such area shall have constructed thereon lateral ditches, or canals, at least one to every one-half mile, not less than 10 feet in width and in which at all times the water level shall be maintained within 3 feet of the surface of the land. These canals or ditches shall be kept clean of weed growth and free from obstructions in order that they may function properly. The system of lateral canals or ditches shall be connected with main canals of the drainage district in which the property is located. Locks and gates shall be provided to control the water level in the lateral ditches or canals.

[C. The banks or dikes on the lateral ditches or canals shall be such as to separate the area upon which fire control is undertaken pursuant to this subsection (h) from other land and thus permit flooding of such area.

[D. At all times a sufficient amount of water and sufficient facilities are to be available in order to provide within a period of forty-eight hours at least one inch of water over the whole area or at least three inches of water over any portion of the area between canals or dikes.

[E. A fireguard around the area to be controlled shall be provided by diskng or plowing a strip not less than 30 feet wide on the outer margin. Such fireguard is to be maintained from the time of the first killing frost until the end of the 1937 fire hazard season.

[There may be substituted for such fireguard:

[a) On all or any portion of the area the practice of maintaining the water level within 18 inches of the surface of the soil from the time of the first killing frost until the end of the 1937 fire hazard season; or

[b) portable pumping outfits, one to each 1000 acres or fraction thereof in the fire control area, such portable pumping outfit to consist of a pump of at least 500 gallons per minute capacity, engine to drive same, and at least 1500 feet of pressure hose not less than 5 inches in diameter.

[F. As a condition of performance in case fire occurs within the protected area in the 1937 fire hazard season, the producer shall submit evidence to the County Committee as to what use was made of the facilities of the kinds prescribed above together with a full report of the circumstances and conditions pertaining to such fire.

[If the County Committee finds reasonable precautions have been taken by the producer to keep fire out of the area during the 1937 fire hazard season or in case fire has broken out in the area in such period and reasonably prompt and effective use of such facilities and equipment was made to control and extinguish the fire, it shall approve the producer's application for payment, provided the other conditions of Southern Region Bulletin 101 applicable in such case have been met.]¹²

SECTION 33. Soil-conserving Crops Grown in Combination With or Following Soil-depleting Crops.—Land devoted to soil-conserving crops grown in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

(a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 32

¹² Amendment 3, issued by the Secretary, June 11, 1937.

of this part IV as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the acreage shall also be classed as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) but less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the land and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 32 of this part IV as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All the land on which green manure crops are seeded following commercial vegetable crops and plowed under as green manure after having attained at least two months' growth shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

[(d) Each acre of Georgia-Florida type 62 tobacco will be classified as eight-tenths ($\frac{8}{10}$) of an acre used for the production of type 62 tobacco and two-tenths ($\frac{2}{10}$) of an acre diverted to the production of soil-conserving crops if—

[(1) an average of at least four top leaves are left on each stalk on all acreage of type 62 tobacco on the farm and all such stalks are cut and either left on the land or plowed under within seven days after the harvesting of the other tobacco leaves is completed, and

[(2) a cover crop of sorghum, cowpeas, velvet beans, or crotalaria, or any mixture of these is seeded in 1937 before or following the completion of harvesting the tobacco on all land planted to type 62 tobacco and a reasonably good stand of such cover crop is attained and is plowed under or disked in before December 31, 1937, and after it has obtained at least three months' growth, provided that neither the seeding nor plowing under or disking in of any such cover crop shall qualify for a class II payment or contribute toward the soil building allowance.]¹³

SECTION 34. Neutral Uses.—Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided:

(a) Cropland.

(1) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees (any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop).

(2) Idle cropland.

(b) Non-cropland.

(1) Non-crop pasture and range land.

(2) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.

(3) Woodland other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

¹³ Amendment 1, issued by the Secretary, December 31, 1936.

PART V. DETERMINATION OF CROPLAND AND ESTABLISHMENT OF BASES

SECTION 41. County Limits and Quotas.—For each county a ratio of the total acreage in soil-depleting crops (excluding rice) to all cropland will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, such ratio to be referred to as the county limit. The ratio of the aggregate of the total soil-depleting bases (excluding any rice base) established in a county to all cropland in the farms for which such bases are established shall not exceed the county limit for such county unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. County quotas of acreage and production for cotton, tobacco, and commercial peanuts will be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics, and in addition an acreage quota of soil-conserving crops will be so established.

SECTION 42. Recommendation of Bases.—For each farm for which a work sheet is filed in 1937 the county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the total acreage of cropland, a total soil-depleting base, and a soil-conserving base. As a part of the total soil-depleting base the county committee will recommend a general base and also wherever applicable a cotton base, a tobacco base, a peanut base, and a sugarcane base.

SECTION 43. Total Cropland.—(a) If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was established by accurate measurement in 1936, such acreage will be the 1937 acreage of cropland for the farm. If the total acreage of cropland for the farm was not so established in 1936, such acreage for the farm shall be established either by measurement in 1937, or on a basis which will result in an acreage of cropland comparable with that for farms on which such land was established by measurement.

(b) If the total acreage of cropland established for the farm in 1937 as provided in subsection (a) of this section 43 varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the work sheet submitted for such farm in connection with the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program or varies from the cropland reported for the farm on the work sheet submitted for such farm for the first time in connection with the 1937 program, adjustments shall be made in accordance with this section 43, and the total acreage in soil-depleting crops, soil-conserving crops, and the acreage of cropland classed as neutral shall be adjusted on a pro rata basis to conform with the adjustments made in the total cropland.

SECTION 44. 1937 Total Soil-Depleting Base.—

(a) **Farms for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936.**—The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base (excluding any rice base) for each farm covered by a work sheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was established in 1936. Such base shall be the 1936 total soil-depleting base for the

farm (excluding any rice base) subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 of this part V and in accordance with the following:

(1) Necessary adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(2) There shall be included in the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1937 the acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes; the acreage of corn interplanted with legumes classed as soil-conserving; and the acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the total soil-depleting base for the farm for 1936.

(3) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

(b) Farms for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936.—The county committee will recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, a total soil-depleting base (excluding any rice base) for each farm covered by a work sheet in 1937 and for which a total soil-depleting base was not established in 1936. Such base shall be the planted acreage of all soil-depleting crops for harvest in 1936 for the farm (excluding any rice acreage) subject to the adjustments set forth in section 43 of this part V and in accordance with the following:

(1) To the acreage of all soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 there shall be added the acreage diverted for payment under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, provided that no soil-depleting crop was planted on such diverted acreage.

(2) Necessary acreage adjustments shall be made based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and other available information.

(3) If, because of flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the number of acres of soil-depleting crops planted in 1936 was greater or less than the acreage of such crops usually planted on the farm, such number of acres shall be adjusted to an acreage which is comparable with the acreage of such crops planted on the farm under normal conditions.

(4) If the total soil-depleting base for any farm is materially greater or less than such bases for farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments shall be made that will result in a total soil-depleting base for the farm which is comparable with the total soil-depleting bases for other similar farms.

SECTION 45. Cotton Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Cotton base.**—(1) The cotton base for the farm in 1937 shall be the cotton base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made

in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or because of substantial changes in the base acreage by the county committee in 1936 after planting time, the acreage planted to cotton on the farm in 1936 was less than 50 percent of the cotton base for the farm in 1936, the cotton base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 154 percent of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which cotton was grown in 1936 for the first time since 1933, a cotton base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton in 1936 subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a cotton base for the farm which is comparable with cotton bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the cotton bases for the farms covered by work sheets in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of lint cotton for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base cotton production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of cotton production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 46. Tobacco Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Tobacco base.**—(1) The tobacco base for the farm in 1937 shall be the tobacco base which was or could have been established for the

farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a tobacco base for the farm which is comparable with tobacco bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions or plant diseases, the acreage planted to tobacco on the farm in 1936 was less than 55 percent of the tobacco base for the farm in 1936, the tobacco base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 133 percent ¹⁴ of the 1936 planted acreage.

(3) For farms on which tobacco was grown in 1936 (or in 1935 if no tobacco was grown on the farm in 1936 due to abnormal weather conditions or plant diseases) for the first time since 1930, a tobacco base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to tobacco in 1936 (or 1935, if applicable), subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a tobacco base for the farm which is comparable with tobacco bases for other farms in the same community, which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the tobacco bases for farms covered by work sheets in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of tobacco acreage established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of tobacco for the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base tobacco production for the farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of tobacco production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of tobacco on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined

¹⁴ 143 percent shall be used for Georgia-Florida Type 62 tobacco.

by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 47. Peanut Base and Yield per Acre.—

(a) **Peanut base.**—(1) For farms growing commercial peanuts prior to 1935 the peanut base in 1937 shall be the base which was or could have been established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs, and further adjustments that will result in a peanut base for the farm which is comparable with peanut bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) If, for causes other than flood, drought, or other abnormal weather conditions, the acreage planted to commercial peanuts on the farm in 1936 was less than 70 percent of the peanut base for the farm in 1936, the peanut base for 1937 shall be adjusted downward by the county committee but not lower than 118 percent of the 1936 acreage planted to commercial peanuts.

(3) For farms on which commercial peanuts were grown in 1936 for the first time or for which a peanut base could not have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program and one whole acre or more of peanuts was grown on the farm for commercial purposes in 1935 for the first time since 1930 or in 1936 for the first time since 1932, a peanut base may be established on the basis of the acreage planted to commercial peanuts in 1936 (or in 1935 if no commercial peanuts were grown on the farm in 1936) subject to necessary adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a peanut base for the farm which is comparable with peanut bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(4) The sum of the peanut bases for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of peanut acreage that is established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—(1) The yield per acre of peanuts grown for commercial purposes on the farm shall be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the sum of the base commercial peanut production for farms covered by work sheets in 1937 in any county or other specified area shall not exceed their proportionate share of the quota of commercial peanut production established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

(2) Each farm covered by a work sheet will have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield is designated for the farm.

(3) The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield, subject to adjustments, indicated in this subsection (b), which the community committee finds from all available facts to be the yield which could reasonably be expected from the land devoted to the production of commercial peanuts on the farm. In designating the yield due consideration shall be given by such committee to the trend of yield per acre as well as to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land. Other facts bearing on the yield which might reasonably be expected, including abnormal weather conditions, shall also be given due consideration. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly.

SECTION 48. Sugarcane Base and Yield Per Acre.—

(a) **Sugarcane Base.**—The sugarcane base for the farm in 1937 shall be the acreage used for the growing of sugarcane for sugar in 1937, provided that such base shall not exceed the total cropland for the farm less the general base or that part of the general base necessary for the production of food and feed crops, required for home consumption needs, whichever is the smaller. If the sugarcane base plus all other soil-depleting bases, including the rice base, exceeds the total cropland for the farm, all such other soil-depleting bases, including only that part of the general base in excess of home-consumption needs, shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(b) **Determination of yield per acre.**—The yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar for the farm for 1937 shall be determined upon the basis of the average yield per acre of sugarcane for sugar grown on the farm for the years 1935 and 1936 except that, if sugarcane for sugar was not grown on such farm in both such years, the yield per acre for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the average yield of sugarcane for sugar for such years on similar farms in the same community. In determining such yield, due consideration shall be given to the type of soil, drainage, erosion, production practices, and general fertility of the land.

SECTION 49. General Base and Productivity Index.—

(a) **Farms for which a general base was established in 1936.—**

(1) The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the general base which was established for the farm under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(2) There shall also be included in the general base for 1937—

i. The normal acreage of small grains for grain or hay followed by legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

ii. The normal acreage of corn interplanted with legumes and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936;

iii. The acreage of Sudan grass harvested for seed or forage and classed as soil-conserving in establishing the general base for 1936; and

iv. The normal acreage of peanuts harvested for nuts, rice, or tobacco, if grown for home use only.

(b) **Farms for which a general base was not established in 1936.**—The general base for the farm in 1937 shall be the planted acreage of all crops in the general base for harvest in 1936, less such part of this acreage as was diverted in 1936 for payment from bases other than the general base, subject to necessary acreage adjustments based on land measurements made in connection with the 1936 and 1937 Agricultural Conservation Programs and further adjustments that will result in a general base for the farm which is comparable with general bases for other farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices.

(c) **Individual farm adjustments.**—In making adjustments in the general base for individual farms, such base cannot be adjusted below the farm's proportionate share of the total general base acreage for all farms in the county.

(d) **Productivity index.**—The productivity index for the farm shall be determined upon the basis of the yield per acre established for the farm in 1937 for the crop(s) used in the county for this purpose under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program. The weighted average of the productivity indices for all farms diverting from the general base in the county shall not exceed 100, unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

SECTION 50. Soil-Conserving Base.—The soil-conserving base for the farm for 1937 shall be that acreage which is determined to be the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions as compared with the total soil-depleting base established for the farm, except that for any farm having a sugarcane base in 1937 the soil-conserving base shall not be less than 30 percent of the sugarcane base for such farm. The sum of the soil-conserving bases established for farms covered in 1937 by work sheets shall not exceed their proportionate share of the soil-conserving acreage quota for the county.

SECTION 51. Other Provisions.—No community or county committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving any acreage or yield for any farm which he owns, operates, or controls; which is owned, operated, or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative; or upon which he has a loan or other financial interest.

PART VI. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SECTION 61. Persons Who May Make Applications for Payment.—

(a) An application for payment may be made by (1) an owner, (2) an operator, and (3) such other persons as may be designated by the Secretary.

(b) Payment will only be made upon applications filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Each person applying for payment will be required to show that work sheets have been filed with the county committee covering all land in the county owned or operated by him in 1937. Any person applying for payment who owns or operates farms in more than one county in the same State

may be required to file with the State committee a list of all such farms.

(c) A time limit for filing work sheets and applications for payment in each county will be designated by the State committee subject to the approval of the Director of the Southern Division, and when so approved at least two weeks' public notice shall be given in advance of the expiration of such time limit.

SECTION 62. Land Which May Be Covered by a Work Sheet and Application for Payment.—

(a) A work sheet shall cover all of one farm only, except as provided in the following subsections of this section 62.

(b) If two or more farms in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated by the same person, such farms may be covered by one work sheet.

[(c) If two or more tracts of land in the same county are under different ownerships, even though they are operated by the same person, each such separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet. In case an operator rents from the same person a part of a tract of land on shares and the remainder of such tract for cash, or in case a person rents a part of a tract of land to one or more tenants on shares and a part of the same tract of land to the same tenant(s) for cash, all such land may be covered by one work sheet.]¹⁵

(d) Tracts of land under the same ownership located in two or more adjoining counties and operated as a single farm in 1937 shall be regarded as located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such farm is located, or, if there is no dwelling on such farm, as located in the county in which the major portion of such farm is located.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f) of this section 62 the land covered by an application for payment shall be the land covered by a single work sheet. The application for payment filed with respect to any land shall show the name and the extent of the interest of each person entitled to share in the payment with respect to such land. The amount of payment to any person with respect to the land covered by the application for payment shall, subject to the provisions of section 63 of this part VI, be determined by the performance on such land.

(f) If any person operates more than one farm in a county, such person may, subject to the conditions of this subsection (f), make one application for payment with respect to all such farms or several applications each covering one or more of such farms.

(1) An application for payment covering two or more farms in a county which are operated by the same person may be made only with the consent (indicated by signatures on the application for payment) of all persons who, as owner, share-tenant, or share-cropper, have an interest in the crops (or the proceeds thereof) grown in 1937 on any farm covered by the application; except that the signature of any person shall not be required in order to permit a grouping of such farms if such person would not receive a payment if each such farm were covered by a separate application for payment.

(2) In making determinations with respect to the amount of payment to be made under such application (in accordance with

¹⁵ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937.

the provisions of this subsection (f)) all farms covered by one application for payment shall be considered as one farm.

[SECTION 63. Multiple Farm Holdings.—If any person making application for payment in a county has an interest as owner or operator in one or more farms in the same county which are not covered by an application for payment (other than an "Application for Payment with Respect to Rice Farms", Form SR-128) under which payment may be made, such person is required to furnish the county committee a showing as to the acreage of soil-depleting crops grown in 1937 on each such farm. If the county committee has reason to believe that the information with respect to any soil-depleting crop on any such farm is incorrect, it shall cause such check to be made as it deems necessary, and if it finds that an understatement of soil-depleting crops has been made it shall cause the acreage of all soil-depleting crops on all such farms to be measured.

[The procedure for determining whether a deduction should be made from the payment which otherwise would be made to the producer in question because of non-performance on such farms shall be as follows:

[(a) For each such farm multiply the 1937 acreage of cotton, each kind of tobacco, commercial peanuts, and crops in the general base by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

[(b) For each such farm multiply the cotton, each kind of tobacco, peanut, and general bases by the respective rate per acre (determined pursuant to sections 11, 12, 13, and 15, part III) and multiply each such result by the percentage (determined pursuant to the provisions of section 18, part III) due such person. Total the results thus obtained.

[(c) If the total obtained under subsection (a) of this section 63 exceeds the total obtained under subsection (b) of this section 63, such excess shall be deducted first from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to farms in such county covered by an application for payment, and the remainder from any payment which otherwise would be made to such person with respect to rice in the State.

[(d) The procedure outlined in this section 63 shall at the option of the Secretary be applied to all farms owned or operated by the same person in the State.]¹⁸

[SECTION 64. Appeals.—Any person who has reason to believe that any recommendation of his county committee concerning his farm or ranch in any matter of the kind set forth herein is not equitable may request the county committee to reconsider its recommendation. If such person fails to agree with the final recommendation of the county committee, an appeal may be taken in accordance with the procedure set forth herein.

[(a) Matters Concerning which an Appeal May Be Made:

[(1) Eligibility of person(s) to submit a work sheet or an application for payment.

¹⁸ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937.

[(2) Eligibility of land to be covered by a work sheet and/or an application for payment.

[(3) Any base, yield per acre, productivity index, soil building allowance, soil-building practice, range-building allowance, range-building practice, or grazing capacity.

[(4) Division of payments among interested persons.

[(5) In addition to the above matters, the State committee and the Regional Agricultural Appeals Board for the Southern Region may be called on to hear and decide other types of appeals as set forth below.

[(b) **Appellate Bodies:** The following bodies will receive, hear, consider, and pass upon appeals cases:

[(1) County Appeals Board.

[(2) State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

[(3) Agricultural Conservation Appeals Board for the Southern Region (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Appeals Board).

[(c) **Procedure Governing Appeals:**

[(1) Any person interested in a farm or ranch, whether as owner or operator, and having just ground for being dissatisfied with the final recommendation of the county committee in passing upon any one or more of the matters mentioned in subsection (a) herein regarding such farm or ranch may appeal from such recommendation of the county committee to the County Appeals Board, which shall consist of the chairman of the county committee and two persons selected by the Board of Directors of the County Agricultural Conservation Association from among its members who are not members of the county committee. In case the number of members of the Board of Directors is not large enough to permit such selection, such two persons shall be selected by the Board of Directors from among the members of community committees in the county who are not members of the county committee or from among the members of the Association who are not members of the county committee.

[(2) When any such final recommendation of the county committee is not in accord with the contention of the interested person and such person desires to appeal his case, such person shall, within ten calendar days from the date of the final recommendation of the county committee, give notice in writing to the County Appeals Board of his desire and intention to appeal his case. Following the hearing of any such appeal, the decision of the Board prepared in triplicate shall be concurred in by a majority of its members, and a copy delivered immediately to the appellant or forwarded immediately by mail to his address of record.

[(3) If any interested person has just ground for being dissatisfied with the decision of the County Appeals Board and such person desires to appeal his case further, such person shall, within ten calendar days from the date of such decision, give notice in writing to the County Appeals Board of his desire and intention to appeal his case to the State committee.

[(4) In order to perfect his appeal, the appellant shall, within thirty calendar days from the date of the decision of the County Appeals Board, file with such Board *in triplicate* a detailed statement of his contentions, supported *in triplicate* by such material as he may have available. There shall be attached to such statement an exact copy

in triplicate of each work sheet, application for payment, or other document forming the basis of or which is material to such appeal.

[(5) The County Appeals Board shall, within ten calendar days from the date on which the appellant filed such detailed statement, forward the original and one copy of the same to the State committee together with the original and one copy of its previous findings and recommendation in the case and shall also attach to such detailed statement exact copies *in duplicate* of all available documents material to any issue raised by the appellant, as well as any other material data available to such Board. The County Appeals Board may add to such record *in duplicate* its comments or observations on such detailed statement, in which case a copy of such comments or observations shall be furnished to the appellant, who shall have ten calendar days in which to send to the State committee *in duplicate* any reply thereto he may desire to make, furnishing at the same time a copy of such reply to the County Appeals Board.

[(6) The County Appeals Board may, for good cause shown, extend any time limit fixed in paragraphs (2) to (5) above, but the additional time granted shall not exceed the time which otherwise would obtain.

[(7) Upon receipt of the appeal record the State committee shall promptly set the appeal down for hearing at the earliest practicable date not earlier than fourteen calendar days from the date of such receipt of the appeal record. However, if both the appellant and the chairman of the County Appeals Board indicate in writing, forwarded with the appeal record, (a) that they are willing to have the appeal heard at an earlier date or alternative dates indicated by them in such writing, the appeal may be heard on such date or any one of such alternative dates, or (b) that they do not desire to appear at the hearing of the appeal, the State committee may set the appeal down for hearing at any time reasonably convenient to it. The State committee shall, in writing dated and forwarded to the addresses of record in the regular course of the mail on the day the date for hearing the appeal is set, give notice of the time and place of such hearing to the chairman of the County Appeals Board and the appellant. If the State committee deems it advisable, it may further develop the case by correspondence or field investigation either before or after the formal hearing, and may hear additional evidence at the State headquarters or at a designated place in the field.

[(8) The decision by the State committee with its recommendation, prepared *in quadruplicate*, shall be concurred in by a majority of the members of the committee. One copy of such decision and recommendation shall be promptly transmitted to the County Appeals Board, and one copy shall be promptly forwarded to the appellant. In case the appellant is dissatisfied with such decision and recommendation, he may finally appeal the case to the Regional Appeals Board for the Southern Region in care of the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C., by giving written notice, prepared *in triplicate*, to the State committee within ten calendar days from the date notice of its decision is addressed and forwarded to such person at the address of record. Such notice must contain or be accompanied by such appellant's comments or arguments against the decision and recommendation of the State committee. Upon such written notice being filed *in duplicate* with the

State committee, it shall promptly forward the complete original appeal record to the Regional Appeals Board, together with the original of its decision and recommendation in such case and such written notice and comments or arguments.

[(9) The State committee may, for good cause shown, extend any time limit fixed in paragraph (7) or (8) above, but the additional time granted shall not exceed the time which otherwise would obtain.

[(10) Individual cases of complaints made by any producer, whether owner, operator, share-tenant, or share-cropper, relating to landlord-tenant questions made or appealed to the State committee, shall be referred by the State committee for special attention to a person appointed by the committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division to make prompt investigations and recommend adjustment of landlord-tenant complaints. Upon receiving the recommendation of such investigator, unless such recommendation has been carried out by the parties concerned in the complaint, the State committee shall promptly make and record its decision with respect to each such complaint and in writing notify the parties concerned and the county committee of its decision. If one or more of the parties concerned is not satisfied with the decision, he may in writing, which should be in duplicate, request the State committee to forward to the Director of the Southern Division for appropriate action the complete file in the case, including also the findings and report of such investigator. Upon receipt of such request the State committee shall forward such file to said Director, who may refer any such case with the entire record therein to the Regional Appeals Board for final determination.

[(11) The Regional Appeals Board for the Southern Region shall be composed of three members appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture upon nomination by the Director of the Southern Division. The chairman of the Board for each of its sessions shall be that one of the members present who is first named in the order appointing them.

[(12) The Secretary of Agriculture upon nomination by the Director of the Southern Division may appoint one or more alternate members of said Board to serve in the order so appointed in place of any member thereof whenever and while such member is absent from duty in the Southern Division, or in case of any vacancy in the membership of said Board until such vacancy is filled and the person appointed thereto has qualified. No alternate shall serve as chairman.

[(13) The Regional Appeals Board, acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall promptly and finally pass upon and decide each appeal referred to it by any State committee within the Southern Region or by the Director of the Southern Division. Final decision of the Regional Appeals Board shall be concurred in by a majority of the members of such Board and recorded in writing. Such decision shall be promptly transmitted to the State committee *in triplicate* and such committee shall transmit one copy to the appellant and one copy to the county committee.

[(14) All decisions in appeal cases of a County Appeals Board, a State committee, or the Regional Appeals Board shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the 1937 program. In considering any appeal case, if it appears there are no provisions approved by the Secretary applicable to such case, no decision thereon shall be

rendered by any committee or board unless and until applicable provisions are approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.]¹⁷

SECTION 65. Deductions for Expenses.—There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a farm or farms all or such part, as the Secretary shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

There shall be credited for the payment of administrative expenses the sum of \$2.00 for each application for a farm on which the total payment (prior to deduction of any administrative expenses) as estimated by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be \$20.00 or less.

SECTION 66. Applicability to Farms Under Special Programs.—The Secretary may designate one or more counties in any State for which special programs for 1937 will be developed under the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. In the event that any such county is designated the allowances, rates, and conditions of payment for such county will be set forth in a special bulletin and the provisions of this bulletin shall not be applicable in such county.

On any farm where a program is carried out in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or the Resettlement Administration payment will be made only for such diversion and for carrying out such soil-building practices as are approved for the farm prior to performance by the county committee in accordance with instructions issued by the Secretary.

[SECTION 67. Superphosphate.—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will make available at Sheffield, Alabama, a supply of triple superphosphate (approximately 43 percent superphosphate) which, within the limit of such supply, may, upon request filed with the county agent on Form SR-123, be obtained for application on the farm in accordance with the provisions of practice number 11. If triple superphosphate is so obtained a deduction of 50 cents for each 16 pounds of available phosphoric acid contained therein shall be made from the soil-building allowance for the farm, and no payment will be made for carrying out practice number 11 with the use of such triple superphosphate.]¹⁸

PART VII. RICE

(Issued by the Secretary March 5, 1937)

SECTION 71. Definitions.—In addition to the definitions contained in part I, the following definitions shall apply to terms used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 program:

RICE BASE ACREAGE means the acreage established for a rice producer as that normally used by him for the production of rice.

RICE PRODUCER means (1) a person who as owner operates a farm on which rice is produced; (2) a person who as share-tenant operates a farm on which rice is produced; (3) a person who as share-cropper works a producer unit on which rice is produced; (4) a person who as landlord leases to a share-tenant a farm on which rice is produced; or (5) a person who furnishes water or seed rice for the production of rice in 1937 on a share basis.

¹⁷ Amendment 4, issued by the Secretary, February 25, 1937.

¹⁸ Amendment 7, issued by the Secretary, March 24, 1937

RICE LAND means any land adapted to the production of rice for which water for rice is readily available.

SECTION 72. Soil-Building Allowance for Farms for Which a Rice Base is Established.—The provisions of section 1 with respect to the soil-building allowance are applicable to farms for which there is a rice base and in addition the following is applicable:

(a) \$1.00 for each acre of soil-conserving crops on the farm, other than idle or fallow cropland, which is in excess of the acreage required pursuant to section 17 and which is required to meet the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice.

SECTION 73. Rates and Conditions of Payment.—Subject to the conditions set forth herein, a class I payment will be made to each rice producer in 1937 provided such producer has an acreage of soil-conserving crops¹⁹ on rice land equal to 25 percent of his rice base acreage. Such acreage of soil-conserving crops shall be in addition to the requirements under section 17 and may be allocated either (1) to the same farm to which the rice producer makes an allocation of rice base acreage; or (2) to one or more other farms either owned or operated by such rice producer.

(a) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is not less than 85 percent or more than 100 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made in the amount of 20 cents for each 100 pounds of his domestic consumption quota.

(b) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is less than 85 percent of his rice base acreage, such payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a), above, on that percentage of his domestic consumption quota determined by dividing the number of acres planted to rice by him in 1937 by the number of acres equal to 85 percent of his rice base acreage.

(c) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 is more than 100 percent of his rice base acreage, payment will be made at the rate specified in paragraph (a), above, on that portion of his domestic consumption quota which remains after deducting 4 percent for each 1 percent by which the 1937 rice acreage exceeds his rice base acreage.

(d) If the acreage planted to rice by any rice producer in 1937 exceeds 125 percent of his rice base acreage, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made to him pursuant to any of the provisions of any other part of this Bulletin 101 will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at a weighted average rate (fixed pursuant to section 15) for all farms on which he is participating in the production of rice in 1937.

(e) If the rice producer's acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice on rice land in 1937 is less than 25 percent of his rice base acreage, there shall be deducted from the class I payment with respect to rice, which otherwise would be made to him, an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which his total acreage of soil-conserving crops with respect to rice is less than 25 percent of his rice base acreage.

¹⁹ Idle or fallow cropland on rice farms which is adapted to the production of rice and for which water for rice is readily available and from which no soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 may be substituted acre for acre for soil-conserving crops for the purposes of this section 73 but for no other purpose. Such soil-conserving acreage will not be included in determining the soil-building allowance for the farm.

SECTION 74. Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.—

(a) **Establishment of Producer's Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.**—The rice base acreage and the rice base production for any rice producer for 1937 shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production which was or could have been established under the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Program, subject to adjustments as indicated in this section 74.

(1) If a rice producer did not receive a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936 and succeeds to the rice production interest²⁰ either in whole or in part of a rice producer who received a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936, a rice base acreage and rice base production not in excess of such succession may be established in 1937 for such producer succeeding to the rice production interest.

(2) If a rice producer has participated in the production of rice and did not receive a rice base acreage and rice base production in 1936 and is participating in the production of rice in 1937, such producer may have a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1937 provided he files the necessary information (including his history of rice production, acreage of rice-land available for rice production in 1937, capacity and facilities for growing and irrigating rice in 1937) on the prescribed form with the county committee on or before the final date for receiving such forms as set by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division.

(3) If an error was made in computing a rice producer's 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production, such error shall be corrected in 1937 after reviewing and checking all basic data in connection with such rice base acreage and rice base production.

(4) The 1936 rice base acreage and rice base production established in each State for all rice producers, irrespective of whether such rice producers participate in the 1937 program, shall after adjustment be deducted from the State rice base acreage and rice base production for 1937. The remainder after such deduction shall be available for the establishment of rice base acreage and rice base production for rice producers for whom a rice base acreage and rice base production was not established in 1936.

(b) Adjustments.—

(1) If either the rice base acreage or rice base production for any rice producer is greater or less than the rice base acreage or rice base production for other rice producers with similar rice-growing history on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices, adjustments may be made that will result in a rice base acreage or rice base production for such rice producer which is equitable as compared with the rice base acreage or rice base production for other rice producers with similar rice-growing history on similar farms.

²⁰ If the rice production interest consists of machinery and equipment normally used by a rice producer in the production of rice, such machinery and equipment must be in good working condition, must have been used in 1936, and must be used by the successor for the production of rice in 1937. If the rice production interest consists of a canal system, it must be a canal system which was in active operation in 1936 and which will be in active operation in 1937.

(2) If a rice producer did not participate in the production of rice in all of the years of the base period²¹ and his rice base acreage and rice base production are materially less than the rice base acreage and rice base production for rice producers on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, type of farming, and farming practices and which are operated by rice producers who did grow rice in all of the years of the base period, adjustments may be made that will result in a rice base acreage and rice base production which are equitable as compared with the rice base acreage and rice base production for other rice producers on similar farms.

(3) Adjustments shall be made where either the rice base acreage or rice base production established for a rice producer in 1936 was based on erroneous data, or was otherwise different from the rice base acreage or rice base production, which should have been established under the provisions of the 1936 program.

(4) If a rice producer's rice base acreage and rice base production are reduced because of the rotation of crops, the amount of each such reduction should be held in reserve and not given to other producers.

(c) Adjustments of Bases, Other Than The Rice Base, on Rice Farms.—If the sum of the rice base and the total soil-depleting base for any farm exceeds the cropland in the farm, the total soil-depleting base shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess.

(d) Transfers.—No transfer of rice base acreage or rice base production from one rice producer to another shall be approved except as hereinafter provided:

(1) If a rice producer voluntarily retires from the production of rice, dies, or is declared incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction, his 1937 rice base acreage and rice base production shall be apportioned in whole or in part among the heirs, devisees, or members of the family of such retired, deceased, or incompetent rice producer according to the extent to which they continue his farming operations, upon their furnishing satisfactory proof of such relationship and succession to his farming operations.

(2) If a rice producer through the voluntary sale of rice land voluntarily withdraws either in whole or in part from the production of rice, all or any part of his 1937 rice base acreage (not in excess of the acreage of rice land so transferred) and the corresponding rice base production may be transferred to the purchaser upon request of both the purchaser and seller of such land and upon satisfactory proof of such withdrawal and sale.

(3) Upon dissolution of a partnership, the rice producer's 1937 rice base acreage and rice base production shall be divided between the partners in such proportion as is agreed upon in writing by them and submitted to the county committee.

(4) No person who has succeeded to the farming operations of any rice producer by reason of foreclosure, execution, or any forced sale shall be eligible to receive any rice base acreage or rice base production by virtue of such succession.

²¹ The term "base period" in Arkansas and Louisiana means the years 1929-1933, inclusive, and in Texas the years 1931-1933, inclusive.

(5) If a rice producer had a rice base acreage and rice base production established in 1936 in any of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, or Texas, and moves into another of such States and participates therein as a rice producer in 1937, such rice producer may have all or a part of such rice base acreage and rice base production transferred to the State to which he moved provided he notifies the State committee therein. The State committee for the State into which such producer has moved should request the State committee of the State from which he moved to furnish it with a complete record of such producer's rice base acreage and rice base production in such State. However, no such transfers from one State to another may be made after a date designated by the Director of the Southern Division. After such date the Agricultural Adjustment Administration shall increase or decrease any such State's rice base acreage and rice base production to conform with the transfers made.

(e) **Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.**—The State rice base acreage and rice base production shall be the rice base acreage and rice base production as was established for the State in 1936 subject to adjustments resulting from the transfer between States of rice producers' rice base acreage and rice base production during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937. The county committee will recommend to the State committee for approval by the Secretary a producer's rice base acreage and rice base production. The sum of the rice base acreage and rice base production for all rice producers in the State shall not exceed the State rice base acreage and rice base production.

Each rice producer's domestic consumption quota shall be 96.73 percent of his rice base production.

If a rice producer participates in the production of rice in more than one county in the State, his allocation of rice base acreage shall be reviewed by the State committee to determine that the sum of such allocations does not exceed his rice base acreage.

SECTION 75. Miscellaneous Provisions.—

(a) **Work Sheets.**—Each rice producer applying for payment with respect to rice will be required to show that work sheets have been filed covering all land owned or operated by him in 1937 in each county in the State in which he is participating as a rice producer.

(b) **Allocations of Rice Base Acreage.**—The total rice base acreage allocated to any farm by a rice producer may range from zero to that acreage which represents such producer's rice base acreage.

(c) **Application for Payment.**—An application for a class I payment with respect to rice shall include all the rice producer's interest as a rice producer in 1937 in all farms in the State.

PART VIII. RANGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

(Issued by the Secretary January 14, 1937)

The provisions of this part VIII of Southern Region Bulletin 101 shall apply only with respect to range lands in the western range area of Texas and Oklahoma as designated by the State agricultural conservation committees, respectively, and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

WESTERN RANGE AREA COUNTIES OF TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

[Oklahoma: Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Carter, Cimarron, Cleveland, Comanche, Cotton, Craig, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Garvin, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnston, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Lincoln, Logan, Love, McClain, Major, Marshall, Murray, Noble, Nowata, Oklahoma, Osage, Pawnee, Payne, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Roger Mills, Rogers, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washington, Washita, Woods, Woodward.]

[Texas: Andrews, Aransas, Archer, Armstrong, Atascosa, Bailey, Bandera, Baylor, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Borden, Bosque, Brewster, Briscoe, Brooks, Brown, Burnet, Callahan, Cameron, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comal, Comanche, Concho, Cooke, Coryell, Cottle, Crane, Crockett, Crosby, Culberson, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Denton, Dickens, Dimmit, Donley, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Frio, Gaines, Garza, Gillespie, Glasscock, Gray, Guadalupe, Hale, Hall, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hays, Hemphill, Hidalgo, Hill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hudspeth, Hutchinson, Irion, Jack, Jeff Davis, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Johnson, Jones, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kent, Kerr, Kimble, King, Kinney, Kleberg, Knox, Lamb, Lampasas, LaSalle, Lipscomb, Live Oak, Llano, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, McLennan, McCulloch, McMullen, Martin, Mason, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Nueces, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Pecos, Potter, Presidio, Randall, Reagan, Real, Reeves, Roberts, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somervell, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Sutton, Swisher, Tarrant, Taylor, Terrell, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Travis, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Ward, Webb, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, Young, Zapata, Zavala.]²²

SECTION 81. Definitions.—As used herein and in all forms and documents relating to the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program in its application to range land in designated areas of Texas and Oklahoma, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated below:

RANGE LAND means any land which produces forage without cultivation or general irrigation and which is used for the pasturage of range livestock.

RANCH means all range land, other than that owned or controlled by the United States Government or any agency thereof, in which an operator has such a legal estate or interest as to give him control thereof for the duration of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which is used by the operator in 1937 as a single unit in producing range livestock.

RANGE LIVESTOCK means beef cattle, sheep, goats, or horses grazed on range land.

ANIMAL UNIT means the unit of measurement of the number of livestock in terms of 1 cow, 1 horse, 5 sheep, 5 goats, or the equivalent thereof.

²² Designated in SR Announcements 1 and 2 as being in the western range area of Texas and Oklahoma.

RANGE-BUILDING ALLOWANCE for any ranch means the largest amount of money that may be earned for carrying out range-building practices on such ranch.

GRAZING CAPACITY of a ranch means that number of animal units which the range land thereon will sustain (on a 12-months basis) over a period of years without decreasing the stand of grazing vegetation and without injury to the forage, true growth, or watershed.

DEFERRED GRAZING means withholding from grazing a portion of the ranch during the period from the time range vegetation starts growth in the spring until seed has matured in the fall for the purpose of permitting the reseeding of the range land.

RANCH OPERATOR means a person who as owner or lessee (either cash or share) operates a ranch in 1937.

COUNTY RANGE INSPECTOR (hereinafter referred to as range inspector) means a person selected by the county committee and approved by the State committee for the purpose of reporting on range conditions and the checking of performance.

OTHER DEFINITIONS.—See part I of SR-B-101.

SECTION 82. Grazing Capacity.—For each ranch for which an "Application for Determination of Grazing Capacity", form SR-151, has been received, the range inspector will submit a report to the county committee on form SR-152, "Report of Examination of Range Land", upon which said committee shall recommend to the State committee, for approval by the Secretary, the grazing capacity of the ranch. The range inspector who examines the ranch and makes a report thereon will take into consideration the following:

(1) History of use; (2) composition, palatability and density of vegetative growth; (3) climatic fluctuations; (4) distribution and character of watering facilities; (5) topographic and cultural features; (6) classes of livestock; (7) presence or absence of rodents; and (8) poisonous plant infestation.

SECTION 83. Grazing Capacity Limit.—There shall be established by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in each county the average grazing capacity of the ranches therein. The average of the individual grazing capacities established for the ranches in any county shall not exceed the county average grazing capacity limit for such county unless a variation therefrom is recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

SECTION 84. Range-Building Allowance.—The range-building allowance for any ranch shall be determined by multiplying \$1.50 by the grazing capacity.

SECTION 85. Range-Building Practices.—Payments will be made not in excess of the range-building allowance for the carrying out of

the following range-building practices on a ranch in 1937 at the rates and upon conditions as set forth below:

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
51	Reseeding by deferred grazing. —For withholding twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch from grazing for a period of 6 months, beginning May 1, 1937. (If grazing is deferred on less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the ranch, a proportionate payment will be made.) Payment will not be made for this practice if the operator permits the remainder of the range land on the ranch to be over-grazed to an extent that causes deterioration of such range land.	One-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of the range-building allowance.
52	Contour listing or furrowing. —For contour listing or furrowing in 1937, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width for each such furrow.)	\$0.70 per acre.
53	Ridging range land. —For narrow terraces or ridges, on slopes of two percent (2%) or greater, that are at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side, at least 10 inches in height and on the contour level, at an interval which is specified by the State agricultural conservation committee for the slope.	\$0.10 per 100 linear feet.
54	Spreader dams. —If in combination with spreader terraces, spreader dams to be constructed in accordance with specifications of the State agricultural committee. (Payment will be made for material moved in building the dam.)	\$0.15 per cubic yard.
55	Spreader terraces. —If in combination with spreader dams, terraces to be constructed in accordance with specifications of the State agricultural committee.	\$0.40 per 100 linear feet.
[56	Tanks and reservoirs. —For constructing ponds or reservoirs with adequate spillways by building dams across natural cuts or ditches, creekbeds, or arroyos, in accordance with specifications of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee. (In the case of earthen dams payment will be made for the material used in the fill or dam and for the material excavated but not used in such fill or dam. If masonry dams are constructed in lieu of earthen dams, the cubic yards of earth which would have been required to construct an earthen dam of the length and depth required to hold the same depth of water on the same site shall be computed and payment will be made on the basis of such computed yardage.)	\$0.15 per cubic yard.] ¹
57	Range fences. —For the construction of range fences, where necessary in order to carry out other phases of the 1937 Range Conservation Program. (Payment will be made for fence when constructed of three or more wires, with posts not more than 20 feet apart, with corner posts well braced and with wires tightly stretched.)	\$0.30 per rod.

¹ Amendment 8, issued by the Secretary, March 30, 1937.

Practice Number	Practices and Conditions	Rate
58	Fire guards. —For the establishment of fire guards, not less than 4 feet in width, by plowing furrows or otherwise exposing the mineral soil.	\$0.03 per 100 linear feet.
59	Rodent eradication: ²	
	(a) For the eradication of prairie dogs.....	\$0.07½ per infested acre.
	(b) For the eradication of kangaroo rats.....	\$0.05 per infested acre.
60	Rescuing range land from prickly pear and cactus: ²	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$0.75 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
61	Rescuing range land from mesquite: ²	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$2.00 per acre.
62	Rescuing range land from cedar: ²	
	(a) Light infestation.....	\$0.75 per acre.
	(b) Medium infestation.....	\$1.00 per acre.
	(c) Heavy infestation.....	\$1.50 per acre.
63	Rescuing range land from lechuguilla: ²	
	For heavy infestation.....	\$0.50 per acre.

² The degree of infestation of range-destroying plants, and rodents on range land, shall be determined by the county committee based upon the report of the range inspector.

SECTION 86. General Conditions for Range-Building Payments.—

(a) No payment will be made for any range-building practice unless the county committee upon the basis of an examination of the ranch by the range inspector, as requested by the ranch operator, has determined that such practice is in accordance with specifications issued by the State agricultural conservation committee and that such practice will tend to effectuate the purposes of the Act and has given written approval thereof at the time of such determination.

(b) No payment will be made for carrying out range-building practices in 1937 on any ranch unless they are carried out according to the generally accepted standards of good ranching, and in case such practices require materials, no payment shall be made unless such materials are of the kinds and qualities customarily used.

(c) No payment will be made with respect to performance for which the labor or materials are furnished by any Federal or State agency.

SECTION 87. Applications for Payments.—(a) Payments will be made only upon applications filed on or before a date established by the State committee with the approval of the Director of the Southern Division. Each application for payment shall be filed with the county committee of the county in which the ranch (or the major portion thereof) is located.

(b) An application for payment may be made only by the ranch operator(s).

(c) Each application for payment shall include all land in the ranch within the meaning of that term as defined in section 81.

(d) Payment under the application will be made only to a ranch operator, or to each ranch operator of a group of two or more such operators, *provided* that each signifies in the application for pay-

ment the percentum of the total payment under the application for payment due him.

SECTION 88. Owner and Lessee Relationship.—No payment will be made to any owner who has for 1937 made any change from the 1936 leasing agreements of such land for the purpose of, or which would have the effect of, diverting to such owner any payment to which any lessee would be entitled if the 1936 leasing arrangement were in effect for 1937.

SECTION 89. Appeals.—*[Same as provisions contained in section 64, part VI.]*²³

SECTION 90. Deductions for Expenses.—There shall be deducted pro rata from the payment to any person with respect to a ranch or ranches all or such part as the Secretary shall prescribe, of the estimated administrative expenses incurred and to be incurred in the field in carrying out the 1937 program.

SECTION 91. Inapplicable Deductions.—Deductions for increasing the acreage of soil-depleting crops and for failure to have a sufficient acreage of soil-conserving crops shall not be applicable to payments for the range-building practices specified in this part VIII.

PART IX, REVISED, THE WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA

(Issued by the Secretary, February 20, 1937, superseding Part IX issued by the Secretary, January 26, 1937)

The provisions of this Part IX shall apply only to the wheat and grain sorghum area as defined under the heading "Definitions" below, and are based upon (1) a payment of \$9.00 per acre average for the United States, varying according to productivity, for diversion from the general base, and payments for diversion from other bases as outlined in Part III, Southern Region Bulletin 101; and (2) a soil-building allowance based upon a rate of \$1.00 for each acre in the soil-conserving base, \$1.00 for each acre of soil-depleting crops diverted for payment in 1937, and the other provisions of sections 1 and 2. The provisions of said Bulletin 101, unless otherwise provided, will apply throughout said area with the exception of the substitutions contained in this Part IX. References herein relate to the several sections of preceding parts of Southern Region Bulletin 101.

A.—DEFINITIONS

In addition to the definitions contained in Part I, the following definitions shall apply:

The **WHEAT AND GRAIN SORGHUM AREA** means that area comprising the following counties of Texas and Oklahoma and such other counties as may be recommended by the State committee and approved by the Secretary.

TEXAS.—Andrews, Archer, Armstrong, Bailey, Baylor, Borden, Briscoe, Brown, Callahan, Carson, Castro, Childress, Clay, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Collingsworth, Comanche, Concho, Cottle, Crane, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Donley, Eastland, Ector, Erath, Fisher, Floyd, Foard, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hall, Hansford, Hardeman, Hartley, Haskell, Hemphill, Hockley, Hood, Howard, Hutchinson, Jack, Jones, Kent, King, Knox,

²³ Amendment 4, issued by the Secretary, February 25, 1937.

Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Mills, Mitchell, Montague, Moore, Motley, Nolan, Ochiltree, Oldham, Palo Pinto, Parker, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Reeves, Roberts, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Somervell, Stephens, Sterling, Stonewall, Swisher, Taylor, Terry, Throckmorton, Tom Green, Ward, Wheeler, Wichita, Wilbarger, Winkler, Wise, Yoakum, and Young.

OKLAHOMA.—Alfalfa, Beaver, Beckham, Blaine, Caddo, Canadian, Cimarron, Comanche, Cotton, Custer, Dewey, Ellis, Garfield, Grady, Grant, Greer, Harmon, Harper, Jackson, Jefferson, Kay, Kingfisher, Kiowa, Major, Noble, Roger Mills, Stephens, Texas, Tillman, Washita, Woods, and Woodward.

WIND EROSION AREA means that area comprising the following counties within the wheat and grain sorghum area, except that counties may be added to the following if recommended by the State Committee before May 15, 1937, and approved by the Secretary.

TEXAS.—Andrews, Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Carson, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dallam, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Donley, Ector, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Glasscock, Gray, Hale, Hansford, Hartley, Hemphill, Hockley, Howard, Hutchinson, Kent, Lamb, Lipscomb, Loving, Lubbock, Lynn, Martin, Midland, Moore, Motley, Ochiltree, Oldham, Parmer, Potter, Randall, Roberts, Sherman, Swisher, Terry, Wheeler, Winkler, and Yoakum.

OKLAHOMA.—Beaver, Cimarron, Ellis, Harper, Roger Mills, Texas, and Woodward.]²⁴

B.—RATES AND CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT

SECTION 101. **Soil-Building Practices.**—The provisions of this section 101 shall apply in lieu of section 16.

A class II payment will be made for carrying out any one or more of the following soil-building practices in 1937 at the rates and upon the conditions listed in this section 101, *provided* (1) in no event will the total of the class II payments respecting any farm exceed the soil-building allowance for the farm; (2) none of the labor, seed, or materials for such practice is furnished or paid for by any Federal or State agency; (3) the practice is carried out by such methods and with such kinds and quantities of adapted seed, trees, and other materials as conform to good farming practice; and (4) that such practices have been carried out in accordance with standards approved by the State Committee.

Practice Number	Practices and conditions	Rate
1	Alfalfa, planted on cropland in 1937.....(per acre)....	\$2. 50
2	Sweet clover, annual lespedeza, Australian winter peas, or other locally adapted winter legumes, planted on cropland in 1937.....(per acre)....	1. 50
3	Cowpeas, soybeans, mung beans, or other locally adapted summer legumes, excluding lespedeza, grown on cropland in 1937 and the total forage plowed under, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.....(per acre)....	2. 00
4	Australian winter peas, or other locally adapted winter legumes, plowed under in 1937, or lespedeza left on the land in 1937 except that the seed may be harvested, provided a reasonably good growth is attained.....(per acre)....	1. 00

²⁴ Amendment 10, Issued by the Secretary, April 30, 1937.

Practice Number	Practices and conditions	Rate
9	Forest trees , including post-producing species, planted on cropland in 1937----- (per acre)-----	\$5. 00
10	Ground limestone or its equivalent ¹ applied on soil-conserving crops or pastures in 1937, but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre, or less than 1,000 pounds per acre if applied broadcast, or less than 500 pounds if applied in rows----- (per 100 pounds)-----	. 07
11	Sixteen percent superphosphate or its equivalent ² applied in 1937 on soil-conserving crops or pastures (excluding soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, and peanuts), but payment will not be made on an amount in excess of 400 pounds per acre or less than 100 pounds per acre----- (per 100 pounds)-----	. 50
14	Terracing land in 1937 in accordance with good terracing practices for the land----- (per 100 linear feet)-----	. 40
21	Contour listing or furrowing when done on cropland in 1937, provided (1) that the furrows shall be made with a regular double mold-board lister or with a chisel of approved design according to the specifications given herein, (2) that the furrows shall be not more than 4 feet nor less than 2 feet apart and shall, if listed, be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, or if chiseled, ³ be not less than 4 inches in width and 6 inches in depth, (3) that the furrowing shall be done with the contour of the land, following lines run with a surveyor's instrument or farm level, and (4) that the contour furrows shall be maintained until preparation of the land for a crop. On slopes greater than 3½ feet to each 100 feet, such contour listing must be in combination with terracing----- (per acre)-----	. 25
22	Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass ⁴ and fallow, ⁵ where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width and are not more than 12 rods or less than 4 rods apart, that the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and that the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (in counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seed are harvested from such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice)----- (per acre)-----	. 35
23	Alternate rows of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow , ⁵ where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted on the contour in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland contour listed or furrowed since October 31, 1936, provided that such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 feet apart, nor more than 12 feet apart if in single rows, or 18 feet apart if in double rows, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (each row shall be considered to occupy a strip 3½ feet in width, the distance between the rows being computed from center to center of the rows). In counties outside the wind erosion area if heads or seed are harvested from such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass, only the acreage of the fallow strips shall be considered in computing the acreage of this practice----- (per acre)-----	. 25

See footnotes at end of table.

Practice Number	Practices and conditions	Rate
24	Sorghums, millets, or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum or Sudan grass in rows not over 4 feet apart, grown in 1937, provided all the crop is left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area) and a reasonably good growth is attained. (Payment will not be made for this practice in combination with practice 22 or 23)----- (per acre)---	\$1. 00
25	Green manure crops, including rye, barley, oats, wheat, Italian rye grass, or mixtures of two or more of these plowed under as green manure after making a reasonably good growth (not less than two months' growth) in the spring of 1937, provided that such crop shall not reach the dough stage (provided that such practice shall not be applicable to the wind erosion area)----- (per acre)---	. 75
26	Natural restoration of native pasture (a) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed in 1936 in accordance with SR-B-2, Supplement (a), revised, not grazed in 1936 and maintained by withholding all grazing in 1937, and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion, or (b) on cropland contour listed or contour furrowed before May 1, 1937, in accordance with practice 21, and maintained by withholding all grazing therefrom in 1937 and allowing the natural coverage to remain as a protection against erosion----- (per acre)---	. 25
[27	Reestablishment of native grasses by seeding or sodding in 1937, or the establishment in 1937 of permanent pasture of perennial grasses or grass and legume mixtures on cropland, or non-crop open pasture land, which if in the wind erosion area has been contour listed since January 1, 1936, in accordance with the method outlined in practice 21----- (per acre)---	2. 50] ¹
28	Contour farming, consisting of the growing of crops on the contour in combination with terraces or contour listing or furrowing in accordance with subsection (j), section 104, not in combination with practice 22 or 23----- (per acre)---	. 25
29	Contour listing or furrowing pasture land, furrow channels to be not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth and not less than 3½ feet apart. (Payment will be made on the acreage occupied by the furrows computed on the basis of 3½ feet in width for each such furrow.)----- (per acre)---	. 70
30	Ridging pasture land on slopes of two percent or greater, such narrow terraces or ridges to be at least 6 feet wide from bottom of furrow to bottom of furrow on the opposite side at least 10 inches in height, and not to exceed one-third of the regular terrace interval----- (per 100 linear feet)---	. 10

¹ For example, 500 pounds of burnt lime or 700 pounds of hydrated lime is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of ground limestone.

² For example, 100 pounds of 48 percent superphosphate is the equivalent of 300 pounds of 16 percent superphosphate.

³ The dimensions of such chisel furrows may, if approved by the county committee, vary from those set forth herein, provided a cross section of each such furrow is at least 24 square inches.

⁴ The term "strips of sorghums or Sudan grass," wherever used in this Part IX, means strips that are seeded solid or broadcast or in rows not over 4 feet apart. The term "double rows" means two rows, not less than three nor over four feet apart.

⁵ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips, if all the crop is left on the land, will be paid for in accordance with practice 24. If such strips (or rows of sorghums or Sudan grass alternating with fallow) are not on the contour, occupy one-half or less of the land, and are 12 rods or less in width, no practice payment will be made.

⁶ Amendment 10, issued by the Secretary, April 30, 1937.

SECTION 102. Minimum Acreage of Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil-Conserving Crops.—The provisions of this section 102 shall apply in lieu of section 17.

(a) If the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland on any farm in 1937 does not equal or exceed the sum of—

(1) The soil-conserving base established for the farm, which shall be that acreage which is determined to be the acreage of soil-conserving crops grown on the farm under normal conditions, and

(2) The sum of the acreages diverted for payment from the cotton, peanut, and general bases,

a deduction will be made in an amount obtained by multiplying \$3.00 by the number of acres by which the total acreage of soil-conserving crops on cropland, and of soil-building practices in lieu of soil-conserving crops on crop land in 1937, is less than such sum.

C.—CLASSIFICATION OF LAND USE AND CROPS

Farm land when devoted to the crops and uses indicated below shall, except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary, be classified as follows:

SECTION 103. Crops or Practices Which Shall be Classed as Soil-Depleting.—The provisions of this section 103 shall apply in lieu of section 31.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or practices shall, except as provided in sections 103 and 105, be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop for the year in which such crop would normally be harvested or the practice is carried out. In establishing soil-depleting bases and in checking performance, the acreage of land devoted to two or more soil-depleting crops shall be counted only once.

(a) Corn (field corn, sweet corn, or popcorn).

(b) Cotton.

(c) Potatoes (Irish or sweet).

(d) Truck and vegetables crops, including melons and strawberries.

(e) Peanuts, harvested for nuts.

(f) Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broomcorn, millets, or Sudan grass harvested for grain, seed, or forage, or grain sorghum in rows if all the crop is left on the land (or left on the land or turned under in the wind erosion area).

(g) Small grains, wheat, oats, barley, rye, or any mixture of these; *provided, however*, that if the county committee, prior to a date prescribed by the State committee and approved by the Director of the Southern Division, has approved the use of wheat, oats, barley, or rye, or a mixture of these on a designated area on the farm as a winter cover crop as being good farming practice for such area, and such crops are pastured or plowed under (cut for hay, pastured, or plowed under in the wind erosion area), before reaching the dough stage and the land is protected, immediately thereafter, by a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building practice approved herein for use in lieu thereof, such land shall take the classification of such soil-conserving crop or practice, except that *outside the wind erosion area*, where such crops are plowed under as green manure, in accordance with practice 25, and followed by another soil-conserving crop, or a soil-building practice approved herein for use in lieu thereof, all such land shall be classified as soil-conserving.

(h) Summer fallowed land which in the wind erosion area is left unprotected and becomes a wind erosion hazard (such acreage to be

prorated between the total acreage planted to crops in the general soil-depleting base and to the acreage planted to cotton in 1937, in the proportion that each soil-depleting base bears to the total soil-depleting base for the farm).

SECTION 104. Soil-Conserving Crops and Soil-Building Practices in Lieu of Soil Conserving Crops.—The provisions of this section 104 shall apply in lieu of section 32.

Land devoted to any of the following crops or uses shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-conserving crop or for a soil-building practice in lieu thereof, except that any land which is devoted to a soil-depleting crop in the same year shall be regarded as used for the production of a soil-depleting crop in such year, except as provided in sections 103 and 105. Any acre which is devoted to two or more soil-conserving crops or practices in lieu thereof in the same year shall be counted as not more than one acre of soil-conserving crops.

(a) Legumes, including Austrian winter peas, sweet clover, alfalfa, lespedeza, cowpeas, and mung beans.

(b) Peanuts, if pastured.

(c) Grasses, including native grasses planted in 1936 or 1937, Dallis, rye grass, Bermuda, or grass mixtures.

[(d) Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or in rows less than 10 feet apart, not harvested for seed or hay.

[(e) Any sorghum or millet seeded solid or broadcast, or sweet sorghum in rows less than 10 feet apart, grown in 1937 and all the crop left on the land (or either left on the land or plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area), provided a reasonably good growth is attained.]²⁵

(f) Alternate strips of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow, where such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not less than approximately 2 rods in width, and are not more than 12 nor less than 4 rods apart, if the strips of sorghums or Sudan grass are not wider than the fallow strips between such strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion. The acreage actually occupied by such strips shall be considered soil-depleting, and only the acreage of the fallow strips between such sorghum or Sudan strips shall be considered soil-conserving, except that strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded solid or broadcast, or of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass in rows, from which heads or seed are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving.²⁶

(g) Alternate rows of sorghums, or Sudan grass, and fallow where such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted in 1937 prior to August 15 on cropland if such rows of sorghums or Sudan grass are planted as single or double rows not less than 10 feet apart, nor more than 12 feet apart if in single rows, or 18 feet apart if in double rows, and if the stalks are left standing on the land as a protection against wind erosion (each row shall be considered to occupy a strip 3½ feet in width, the distance between the rows being computed from center to center of the rows). The acreage actually occupied by such rows shall be considered soil-depleting and only the fallow strips between

²⁵ Amendment 12, issued by the Secretary June 11, 1937.

²⁶ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (f), section 103, or paragraph (e) of this section 104, and the fallow strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (f) or (k) of this section 104.

such rows shall be considered soil-conserving, except that rows of sweet sorghums or Sudan grass from which heads or seed are not removed shall be classified as soil-conserving.²³

(h) The acreage on which practice 26 is carried out.

(i) The acreage of cropland on which practice 27 is carried out.

(j) Three-fourths of the acreage of cropland on which controlled summer fallowing is practiced in 1937 and which in 1937 is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available soil moisture will be conserved, and provided that such land (1) is contour listed or furrowed, in accordance with practice 21, or (2) is otherwise contour furrowed where done with a furrowing device which accomplishes a creditable type of cultivation for conserving moisture and controlling wind erosion, furrows in no instance to be less than 14 inches apart.

(k) Two-thirds of the acreage of cropland on which protected summer fallow is practiced in 1937, which is kept free of vegetative cover to the extent that available moisture is conserved, and which is protected from erosion by listing or furrowing not on the contour, or by leaving the stubble or trash on or near the surface of the soil. (This classification shall not apply in the wind erosion area, except where a special recommendation is made by the county committee and approved by the State committee, setting forth proof that wind erosion is not a problem in the particular community, and except as outlined in paragraph (m) below.)

(l) One-third of the acreage of cropland; (1) in the wind erosion area, on which protected fallow is practiced, in accordance with paragraph (k) above, if not terraced or contour listed in 1937 and if not in a community approved as not affected by wind erosion; or (2) which is contour listed in 1937 and on which the natural vegetation is allowed to grow as a protection against wind erosion.

(m) The acreage of cropland anywhere in the wheat and grain sorghum area terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, in combination with a practice outlined in paragraph (j), (k), or (l) above; or, in counties *outside the wind erosion area*, the acreage of any idle cropland terraced in 1937.

(n) Forest trees, planted on cropland since January 1, 1934.

SECTION 105. Soil-Conserving Crops or Soil-Building Practices in Lieu Thereof Grown or Used in Combination with or Following Soil-Depleting Crops.—The provisions of this section 105 shall apply in lieu of section 33.

Land devoted to soil-conserving crops or soil-building practices in lieu thereof grown or used in combination with or following soil-depleting crops shall be classified as follows:

(a) All the acreage of soil-depleting row crops interplanted or grown in combination with summer legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) shall be classified as soil-depleting, and

(1) one-half of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies at least one-half of the land and attains a reasonably good growth, or

(2) one-third of the acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving, provided the legume occupies not less than one-third but

²³ Where strips of sorghums or Sudan grass, alternating with fallow, are over 12 rods in width or occupy more than one-half of the land, the actual acreage of such strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (f), section 103, or paragraph (e) of this section 104, and the fallow strips shall be classified in accordance with paragraph (j) or (k) of this section 104.

less than one-half of the land, and attains a reasonably good growth.

(b) All the land from which a soil-depleting crop is harvested in 1937 and followed by legumes (classified in section 104 as soil-conserving) or perennial grasses (whether seeded in or following such crop) shall, in addition to being classified as soil-depleting, be classified as soil-conserving.

(c) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land which is terraced in 1937, in accordance with practice 14, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-third of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

(d) All the acreage of soil-depleting crops on land, *in the wind erosion area*, which is contour listed in 1937, in accordance with practice 21, shall be classified as soil-depleting, and one-tenth of such acreage shall also be classified as soil-conserving.

SECTION 106. Neutral Uses.—The provisions of this section 106 shall apply in lieu of section 34.

Land devoted to the following uses shall be regarded as not used for the production of a soil-depleting crop or a soil-conserving crop unless otherwise provided.

(a) Vineyards, tree fruits, bush fruits, and nut trees. (Any portion of such land which is interplanted shall carry the classification and actual acreage of such interplanted crop.)

(b) Idle cropland, unless otherwise specified.

(c) Waste land, roads, lanes, lots, yards, and other similar non-cropland.

(d) Woodland, other than cropland planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

(e) Grain sorghums in rows if plowed under in counties outside the wind erosion area.

SECTION 107. Wind Erosion Hazards.—The county committee shall (subject to prescribed appeal procedure) not certify for a class I or a class II payment any applicant who has been found by the appropriate county committee to have been negligent and careless in his farming practices in 1937, either on the farm(s) respecting which such application is made or any other farm(s) owned or controlled by such applicant, to the extent that such farm(s) has become a wind erosion hazard to the immediate community in which it is located.

[D.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WIND EROSION AREA

[SECTION 108. Soil-Building Allowance.—The provisions of this section 108 shall apply in addition to sections 1 and 2. On each farm in the wind erosion area qualifying therefor there may be established an additional soil-building allowance as follows:

[(a) Seventy-five (75) cents for each acre of cropland on the farm, with respect to which cropland the county committee determines that wheat has blown out in 1936 or 1937, that wheat or other crops have failed in 1936 or 1937, or that such land is abandoned because conditions have not been favorable to obtaining a natural or seeded vegetative cover, and that the vegetative cover and trash have disappeared to the extent that such land is susceptible to damage by wind erosion in 1937, provided such acreage does not include any acreage diverted for payment in 1937 and shall not exceed the

total acreage of cropland on the farm less the sum of the acreage diverted for payment in 1937 and the soil-conserving base for such farm.

[SECTION 109. Soil-Building Practices.]—In addition to those practices listed in section 101, payment will be made for carrying out in 1937 any one or more of the following practices, upon the conditions listed in section 101 and at the following rates:

【Practice Number	【Practices and Conditions	【Rate
【31	【Sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded in 1937 in combination with or following listing or terracing, either solid in drills, or in rows not over 4 feet apart, on cropland of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108, provided a reasonably good growth is attained, only the heads of the sorghum or seed of the Sudan grass are removed and all the stalks are left on the land, and provided the producer's farming plan provides for such stalks to be left on the land until May 1, 1938, as a protection against wind erosion. Where land is listed or furrowed (other than contour listing or furrowing, or basin listing) in connection with practice number 31, and a reasonably good growth of the sorghum or Sudan grass is not obtained because of insects, hail, drouth, or other unfavorable weather conditions, two-fifths of such acreage shall nevertheless qualify under practice number 31, thus providing a payment of twenty cents per acre for such listing or furrowing.】 ¹ (Payment will not be made under practice 28 in combination with this practice.)----- (per acre) --	\$0.50
【32	【Sorghums or Sudan grass, seeded in 1937, not in combination with listing or terracing, either solid in drills, or in rows not over 4 feet apart, on cropland of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108, provided a reasonably good growth is attained, only the heads of the sorghum or seed of the Sudan grass are removed and all the stalks are left on the land, and provided the producer's farming plan provides for such stalks to be left on the land until May 1, 1938, as a protection against wind erosion. (Payment will not be made under practice 28 in combination with this practice.)----- (per acre) --	. 35
【33	【Basin listing, when done on cropland in 1937 with approved basin lister which dams the lister furrows at regular intervals provided the furrows are not more than 4 feet apart and not less than 4 inches in depth.】 ² ----- (per acre) --	. 20

¹ Amendment 13, Revised, issued by the Secretary, August 21, 1937.

² 【Where basin listing is done on the contour and the furrows are not more than 4 feet nor less than 2 feet apart and not less than 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth, such acreage shall be certified under practice 21.

[SECTION 110. Deductions.]—No deductions will be made for an increase in the acreage of soil-depleting crops or for failure to have the minimum acreage of soil-conserving crops from the payment for carrying out one or more of the erosion-preventing soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33, if an additional soil-building allowance is computed in accordance with paragraph (a), section 108, but deductions will be made from such payments on a pro rata basis for administrative expenses of the program in accordance with section 65.】²⁷

²⁷ Amendment 5, issued by the Secretary, April 3, 1937.

[SECTION 111.—Preliminary Payment.—On a preliminary application made on Form SR-114, any producer whose soil-building allowance has been established in accordance with section 108 may receive preliminary payment for carrying out one or more of the soil-building practices numbered 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, and 33 covered by such application which he has carried out before July 1, 1937, on land of the type described in paragraph (a), section 108. Such payment shall be 85 percent of the amount computed at the respective rate fixed in the statement of the soil-building practices. Only one such preliminary application may be submitted respecting any particular farm. The amount of such payment will be deducted from the total amount computed as due such producer under the complete and final application made by him on Form SR-109 for payment under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, which application shall be subject to all of the provisions of this Bulletin 101, and under such application the appropriate deduction shall be made for administrative expenses in connection with the producer's preliminary application.]²⁸

APPENDIX

Here is given a complete list of all the bulletins, parts thereto, amendments, announcements, and forms (SR and SRM) used in the Southern Region in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 101

Part I. Definitions.

Part II. Soil-Building Allowance.

Part III. Rates and Conditions of Payment.

Part IV. Classification of Land Use and Crops.

Part V. Determination of Cropland and Establishment of Bases.

Part VI. Miscellaneous Provisions.

Part VII. Rice.

Part VIII. Range Conservation Program.

Part IX, Revised. The Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area.

Amendment 1. Subsection (d) added to section 33, Part IV.

Amendment 2. Subsection (g) added to section 32, Part IV.

Amendment 3. Sections 14 and 17, Part III, and section 32, Part IV, amended.

Amendment 4. Section 64, Part VI, and section 89, Part VIII, amended.

Amendment 5. Sections 108, 109, 110, and 111 added to Part IX, Revised.

Amendment 6. Soil-building practices number 15, 16, and 17 added to section 16, Part III.

Amendment 7. Section 67 added to Part VI.

Amendment 8. Range-building practice number 56, section 85, Part VIII, amended.

Amendment 9. Subsection (c), section 18, Part III, amended.

Amendment 10. Part IX, Revised, amended by amending definition of the Wind Erosion Area; section 101 amended by changing practice number 27; and section 111 amended.

Amendment 11. Section 19, Part III, amended.

Amendment 12. Part IX, Revised, amended by changing subsections (d) and (e) of section 104.

Amendment 13,

Revised. Section 17, Part III, further amended.

Subsection (h), section 18, Part III, amended.

Last sentence of subsection (i), section 18, Part III, deleted.

Subsection (j), section 18, Part III, amended.

Subsection (c), section 62, Part VI, amended.

Section 63, Part VI, amended.

Soil-building practice number 31, section 109, Part IX, Revised, amended.

²⁸ Amendment 14, issued by the Secretary, June 23, 1937 (superseding provisions for preliminary payment contained in amendment 5, issued by the Secretary, April 3, 1937).

Amendment 14. Section 111, Part IX, Revised, further amended.

Amendment 15. Amends section 15 (a), Part III, establishing county average rates of soil-conserving payments in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. (Sent to each State listed as Form SRM-112.)

SR Announcements 1 and 2.—Designation of counties in western range area of Texas and Oklahoma.

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 102

Part I. Instructions for Filling Out Work Sheets.

Part II. Examples.

Part III. Instructions for Filling Out Rice Forms.

Part IV. Instructions for Handling Requests by Producers for Triple Superphosphate.

Part V. Instructions for Range Inspectors and County Committeemen and Procedure for Range Conservation Program for 1937.

Part VI. Instructions for County Offices Relative to Farms Where a Program is Being Carried Out by the Owner or Operator in Cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service or Resettlement Administration.

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 103

Part I. General Instructions.

Part II. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-111a.

Part III. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-108.

Part IV. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-154.

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 104

(Applicable only to the Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area of Oklahoma and Texas.)

Part I. General Instructions.

Part II. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-111a.

Part III. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-113.

Part IV. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-154.

SOUTHERN REGION BULLETIN 105

Part I. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-109.

Part II. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-109 (in the Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area).

Part III. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-128.

Part IV. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-155.

Part V. Instructions for Filling Out Form SR-114.

SOUTHERN REGION FORMS

SR-3, Revised.—Articles of Association (As Amended).

SR-3, Revised, Amendment 1.—Articles of Association (As Amended), Amendment 1.

SR-3A.—County Roster.

SR-14, Revised.—County Index Card.

SR-101.—Work Sheet.

SR-102.—Determination of Food and Feed Requirements for Home Consumption Needs.

SR-104.—Listing Sheet for Work Sheets.

SR-104a.—Listing Sheet for Subdivided and Combined Contracts, Bankhead Applications, and General Bases.

SR-104b.—Listing Sheet for Farms for which a Cotton (Peanut) (Tobacco) Base has not been Previously Established.

SR-104c.—Listing Sheet for Tobacco or Peanut Bases.

SR-104d.—Listing Sheet for Range Program.

SR-104e.—County Summary Sheet.

SR-105.—Estimate of Total Association Expenses.

SR-106.—Producer's Rice Base Acreage and Rice Base Production.

SR-107.—Committeeman Information Card.

SR-108.—Report of Performance.

SR-109.—Application for Payment.

SR-109, Supplement 1.—Continuation Sheet for Sections VII and VIII of Application for Payment.

SR-110.—Computation Schedule.

- SR-110, Supplement 1.—Continuation Sheet for Computation Schedule.
- SR-111.—Farm Map.
- SR-111a.—Supplement to Farm Map.
- SR-112.—Division of Crop Acreage.
- SR-113.—Report of Performance for the Wheat and Grain Sorghum Area.
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- SR-121.—Multiple Farm Computation Schedule.
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- SR-127.—Statement of Producer Requesting Reduction of Cotton Base and Increase of General Base (mimeographed in the field).
- SR-128.—Application for Payment with Respect to Rice Farms.
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SOUTHERN REGION MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

- SRM-101.—Questions Relating to Development of the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program.
- SRM-102.—Information Relative to Farms for which the 1936 Agricultural Conservation Payments Equaled or Exceeded \$5,000.
- SRM-103.—Inspection Report of Flying.
- SRM-104.—Scale Check of Aerial Photographic Enlargements.
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- SRM-119.—Record of County Association Estimate of Administrative Expenses—Revisions and Expenditures.
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